G. R. S. 59] GPB—15,000—20-12-13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

191

( )

File No.

Serial Nos.

Papers Filed.

*Month*_____

SUBJECT.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.

D 3449.

Petn from the Inamdar of Uttanahalli village, Mysore Dt, forwarding an opinion in re change in the rules relating to Inamdari claims to lands Escheat

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

The points urged in the Petn are as follows:-

1. The old and new rules are not published in full in Kannada
2. Concessions once given ought not to be taken back.
3. The entire revenue is conceded and the rule giving only the average for some years is unjust.
4. References are also made to "Hindu" and "Madras Rent cattle pound which are already subd.

May this be subd in connection, the original files having already been subd? subd for orders.

Yes.

Mr 56 3/7/16 (Rev Sec'y) 3.7.16

The main file was subd to Dewan on 28/6/1916;

+ the petitions subsequently received were subd to General Secretary on 4/7/1916 as per orders of the Dewan

Mr 4/7/16

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

H Num 25

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

The cutting from the H of the 12th July 1916

Revision of Rules regarding Chamars' claim to bodily remains

Govt is requested to sift the matter thoroughly and to do nothing to violate long standing vested interests

The memo from the CBR 9th July was sent to Dewan on 28/6/1916

May this also be sent in continuation? Send forward

Mr. [illegible]
10/7/16

Please tabulate the representations received by & remaining ~~referred to~~ ~~in the Branch on the district~~ still with the Branch in this matter.

It is no good sending these piecemeal without keeping a proper record of them

I think we have already sent up two tabular Statements in the matter - all the remaining representations should be included in a 3rd Tabular Statement Dang
10/7/16

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

Recd

D2199/16 GL

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

X

Y

Abstracts of the points in each petition received in the Secretariat up to 28/7/1916 have been put up and the file is submitted.

In continuation of the cutting from "the Hindu" which contains a General request that to the effect that orders may be passed after the subject is thoroughly discussed, a cutting from the Vruttanta Patrika of 13/3/1916 publishing an appeal from Mr Raghavachari to all Nandas to represent their views to Govt is put up for information

In order to consolidate all the papers relating to the file and to put up a table of contents as ordered by the General Secretary the main file is necessary may this work be attended to when it is received back in office with the orders of the Dewan for circulation among the members of Council or may this file be sent to the Under Secretary on duty with the Dewan in continuation of the main file?

It is also submitted that yesterday the Main file was got back under the orders of the Revenue Secretary for a note being submitted to the Dewan.

main file.

It is now ascertained that the main file is retained by the Dewan

4/8/16.

5/8/16

U.S.O will kindly return the main file for being submitted to Council being

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

PB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record

Flag N.

brought on the Council Agenda as required by the Dewan in his note dated 24.6.16

W.S.D.

KG. 5/8/16

The main file was returned to the Dewans orders on 5.8.16.

Rev see?

KG 4/8/16 Clk Rev see?

263 7.8.16

KG. 7.8.16.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Chapter 120 b/29 of the Mysore Excise Manual.

The revision of the rules relating to the claims of inamdars to excise revenue from toddy having been under consideration of Govt. for some time past, opinions of the public were invited within three months from March 1916. On the expiry of this period the opinions received were collected and the main file (S.R 94-14) was submitted to Dewan on 28/6/16. Certain petitions received in the Dewan's Office were also collected subsequently and submitted to General Secretary on 1/7/1916 for including this subject in the agenda of the Council.

The present petition which was received from the Dewan's Office on 30/6/16 is proposed to be submitted in continuation either to General Secretary or to the Dewan (for being placed in the main file.

K. Bhat
5/7/16

K.
5/7/16

Recorded

Gl Secretary for taking action in the main file.

5.7.1916

Gl Secretary)

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

S.R. File No. 94 of 1914.

Serial No.

1. Petitions from four gentlemen which have been subsequently received are ~~have~~ noted on this file.

P

2. A summary of the points noted in ~~the~~ each of the petitions is put up. Two new points that have not been mentioned in the other papers already subd. have been urged now and they are:-

1. The subject ought to be discussed in the Representative Assembly.

2. Notices ought to be given to each inamdar giving him intimation of the existing rules and the changes to be proposed and he be asked to appear before the Amildar for giving his opinion or petition to Govt. after giving him due notice.

3. The main file was sent to the Dewan's Office with the orders of the First Member. May these petitions (yesterday) be subd. in continuation?

4 Dewan's order on the forwarding memo. "The subject should be brought on the Council agenda"

scheduled matter

5 In the proposed rules it is suggested that three tan anr sheh

27/6/16.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | S.R. File No. 94 of 1914.

Serial No.

rent may go to the Dramadam in Where villages They accrue. One of the objections raised by Mr Raghaviah is That there is no natural division of base revenue as between true Tax & Shaprent, That the policy of Govt is to Enhance the rate of true tax and as this is done Shaprent will tend to fall and that it would be unfair to ~~say that such~~ base the grant of Excess revenue on such ~~rates~~ unstable quantities. This goes to the ~~to~~ very root of the principle on which the proposed rules are based and there seems to be some force in the argument.

6 Fixing of the maxima amounts has * been objected to by almost all petitioners and the present 1st Member & the late 1st Member ~~are~~ were also ~~of~~ of opinion that ~~the~~ such limits should not be imposed.

~~The Board will have to decide.~~

7 If approved * this file may be sent in the first instance to the Collector to give the orders of the Dewan to bring this subject on the Council agenda.

Revenue) 20/1/15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70.000—17-12-15

(3)

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

S.R. File No. 94 of 1914.

Serial No.	
	6. Jas Put up by Mr Gr (Secy) Mr Where is the main file? The Branch concerned should complete all the papers & send up the file with a table contents for including the subject in the Agenda. Secy Received back on 5-8-16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

Rev 529-96

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

A cutting from the Karnataka on the question of the revision of rules relating to the levy revenue of inam villages.

The question is under consideration in Council Subd for information May this be subd in continuation?

Mr RDV / May be placed on the file
16/10/96. Revsecy 25.10.96

Govt Secy / This may be placed in the file now before council - 30/10/96

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

D 869

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Petition of Mr V. Raghavachar Inamdar of Udaboor and others re the proposed revision of the rules relating to the levy of toddy revenue and also the concessions etc given thereunder by the D.M.

Only one point is referred to in the present petn., viz, that in the rule for compounding the right, both shop rent & tree tax have to be taken into account and not shop rent alone, and that the amount may be fixed at 25 times the amount realised for the 3 preceding years.

The file relating to the revision of the rules is under consideration in Council. May this be sent in continuation?

28/10/16

The Compounding of tree tax is best left with some sufficiency, as an Inamdar may after compounding cut off all trees. So the Compounding was deliberately confined to Shop rent. These papers may also be placed in the general file

Revsr)

30/10

The trees may become useless for tapping or diseased. The number of tappable trees

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

D 8169

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

fluctuates from year to year—
The amount of tree-tops depends on
the number of trees tapped in a
given year. ∴ no Page standard
can be fixed for the purpose
of compounding.
The question is now considered
in Council
This may be included in a
Continuation of the Main File
for disposal in Council.

32
2.11.16.

2nd member) — 31-10-1916

3.11 3/11

3/11

Gilbert)

C S Orme 4/4

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

SUBJECT No 150.

Claims of inamdars to Excise Revenue.

Messrs. (1) S. Suryanarayana Setti, P. Suryanarayana Sett;, Arkalgud Taluk; (2) Karnik Krishna Murthi Rao, Magadi Taluk; (3) T. M. Siddappa, Mysore Taluk; A. Ramanna, Bar Association, Mysore; and (4) K. Venkatasamaiya, Nanjangud Taluk; T. Srinivasachar, T.-Narsipur Taluk; and A. Ramanna, Bar Association, Mysore.

1 R 138-16-1.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. II FINANCIAL 9 JAN 1917. D 1513

Summary of discussion.—(1) Excise Revenue of inam villages may be paid to the inamdars.

(2) Questions relating to the claims of inamdars to toddy revenue may be referred to a Committee. Both the shop-rental and the tree-tax may be given to them.

(3) The rules published in the Gazette of the 9th March 1916 are prejudicial to inamdars' interest. Government may be pleased to reconsider the whole question and pass early orders.

(4) The draft rules may be published in Kannada, an enquiry held and each inamdar examined with reference to his grievances and possible remedies. Inamdars may be permitted to lease their shops.

Mr. V. Raghava Char represented that the right of inamdars to toddy revenue was given as a gift by the late Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar, that in the gift deed the increases in such revenue were also conceded, that this right was recognised during the Inam Settlement and later by special orders of Government in each case after enquiry, that this right could not be regarded as created by the order of 1901 or as in any way affected by the State taking over the management of excise administration in inam villages. He said that it was not therefore fair to limit the amounts that could be given to inamdars—among whom several mutts and important Ursu families are included—to certain portions of the tree-tax and shop rent as proposed in the draft rules published by Government and that the inamdars were according to the deed of gift of the Maharaja entitled to the actual amounts realized in their villages (minus the cost of collection). If the draft rules were passed, inamdars would lose excise revenue altogether. Shop rent would gradually dwindle with the increase of tree-tax, and the amount of tree-tax given to inamdars would be much smaller than the amount actually realised under the operations of the maximum limit, and further the inamdar would also suffer if a licensee did not tap the trees within the inam village for some reason or other. He also said that the new rules should not have retrospective effect and that it would be desirable to have the matter discussed by a Committee.

Messrs. Krishna Sastri, H. V. Rangaswami and some others were of opinion that it was against the interest of the tax-payer to recognise such claims of inamdars, that this would interfere with the progress of temperance, as inamdars would claim compensation for the closure of their shops, that if the inamdars were given toddy revenue, hiduvalidars would also demand it, that the tree-tax was a new item not existing when the inams were given, that in any case the inamdars should not be allowed to participate in the increase of excise revenue for which they are not in any way responsible, but which is due entirely to the growth of population and efficient management by the State, and that the question might be referred to a Committee. They also promised to submit a written representation in a month.

Messrs. B. K. Garuda Char and Karnik Krishna Murti Rao however argued that it was only a few inamdars—perhaps about 5 per cent of the whole—who were specifically granted excise revenue in their sannads and who were actually enjoying such revenue by themselves leasing

their groves and shops, that claimed the right, that it would be against justice and the express wishes of the donor to repudiate the claims now, that Government need not therefore fear that others could claim similar rights involving heavy expenditure to Government, that the inamdars claimed what accrued in their villages whether it be little or much and that they would not object to progress of temperance movement with possible fall of revenue in their villages.

Mr. B. K. Garuda Char said that the only proposal in the draft rule to which they objected was the one limiting the maximum amount which inamdars could get and that they had no objection to the others.

Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit said that the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar granted actual realisations which should be allowed. But, as the system of excise administration was changing, Government might give what was considered equitable, keeping in view the right of inamdars to actuals. It was not fair for Government to lay claim to a share in the tree-tax or shop rent when more was got, but to throw the loss on the inamdars when less was realised.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao said that this was an important question affecting Government revenues and might be referred to a Committee and discussed again in the next session.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya wanted it to be referred to a Committee consisting of two representative inamdars, two representative raiyats, the Inam Commissioner and the Excise Commissioner.

Reply of Government.—The draft rules have been considered by the public and the members of the Assembly, they are in general agreement regarding the main principle involved, *viz.*, the payment of tree-tax to the proprietor of the village in which the trees stand, all the facts necessary for the disposal of the question are before Government and orders will be passed in due course.

Orders The modified rules have been issued and it is proposed to record this file as "A" proceedings. May this portion form part of the regular file and included in the notes?

Submitted for orders
Sd/-
11/1/17.

G.R.S. 26]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

No. 4609

Date of issue 24/9/15

Signed by Mr S Ramanna

~~To~~

Sir

I am desired to forward herewith for favour of your opinion a copy of the draft of a G.O. proposed in connection with the settlement of Inamdars' claims to ~~[illegible]~~ excise revenue from Koppa. ~~As it is desired that early orders have to be passed in the matter~~, I am to request that the same may be returned with your opinion, ~~if possible~~,

over.

within three days

Yours sincerely

Le.
2/10/15

To P Raghavendra Rao Esq MRAM
Excise Comr in Mysore.
—

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

GTB—20,000—14-2-14

D. O. OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated 21 10 1915

My dear Shamanna

Yesterday's letter No H 1609 of the 2nd instant with Enclosure

Some time last year the Secretary Commissioner was pleased to write to me demi officially and ask me to put up to him a note giving Expressions of opinion in this very matter. This I did and up to moment no further circumstances

have come to my knowledge,
to modify it in any way or
to any extent as such. You
will see that the Government is
in possession of my personal
views on the subject under reference
but of you think. that I should
still have a further say in the
matter kindly let me know.
and I shall go ahead with it
without any delay pending receipt
of your reply I have returned
the enclosure and have done

Draft

D. O. No. 76 1683

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Dated Bangalore, 6th October 1915

Dear Sir,

In reply to your D. O. letter of the 4th instant -- in the matter of the proposed draft order regarding the claims of inamdars to toddy revenue, I am desired to state that Government are no doubt in possession of the note you sent up on the subject last year. But they consider it desirable before issuing final orders to obtain in addition your opinion on the draft order proposed.

I am accordingly to request you to favour Government with your opinion in the matter as early as practicable.

Yours sincerely,

6.10.15

To

P. Raghavendra Rao Esq, B.A.,B.L.,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

S.R. 94-14
Secret No.

Pol No 7469 2-2-15

187 Encl No

1/2

1/2

To

The First Assistant to the
Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Dated 2-2-15
Superintendent Bangalore
with 2

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to move the Hon'ble the Resr. to kindly obtain for the Durbar, certain information, as explained below, required in connection with the claims of Inamdars for Excise Revenue from toddy in their Inam villages

2 A few Jaghirdars and inamdars in Mysore have been enjoying Excise revenue from toddy for several years past. In some cases, their claim is based on the original sannads, that is, deeds of grant, and in others, on previous enjoyment.

3. About the year 1897-8 Government assumed the power to regulate the tapping of toddy trees and also the selling of toddy in inam and jaghir villages including the issue of licenses for those -- purposes, pending the framing of rules in regard to the payment to jaghirdars and inamdars of such shares in the revenue as may be found due to them on investigation of their claims. A set of rules to regulate the recognition of -- such rights and the payment of duly established claims was framed in 1901.

true

3. Under these rules a privileged inamdar owning a shop is entitled to the tree tax levied on all trees tapped for his shop, whether such trees are situated in his own village or outside it. It is urged that the more equitable principle would be to give to the inamdar only the revenue actually accruing in his village - and that claim to tree tax should follow the principle of ownership of trees rather than that of the locality of consumption of toddy yielded by them. Before passing final orders in the matter, the Durbar deem it desirable to know what the practice if any, in Madras and Bombay is in this matter.

4. I am accordingly desired to request you to be so good as to move the Hon'ble the Resident to obtain the above information if convenient.

5. I am to add that if the abkari rights of inamdars in the Bombay Presidency have been completely extinguished by

sections 64 and 66 of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, information as to the practice regarding distribution of the Excise revenue between the Government and the -- inamdar, prior to the passing of that act may, if available, be kindly obtained.

I have etc

23/1

Offg. Secretary to Government

25/1

30.1.15

Letter No.3295 of 1915, dated the 19th March 1915, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

----0----0----0----

With reference to your letter No.941, dated the 6th February 1915, requesting to be furnished with certain information required by the Mysore Durbar in connection with excise revenue from Toddy in Inam villages, I am directed to state that the abkari rights of inamdars in the Bombay Presidency were extinguished on payment of compensation. This compensation was generally based on the average receipts of some years prior to the taking over by Government of the inamdars' rights, excluding however receipts on account of the tree-tax which, as an abkari impost, came to be levied after the passing of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878. Under section 20 of the Act every toddy-producing tree in the Presidency, whether in Inam or khalasa villages, from which toddy is drawn, is liable to this duty. This is entirely a Government asset, and no compensation was claimable from Government in respect of it. Sections 64, 65 and 66 of the Act contain provisions in favour of the persons and classes of holders therein specified and did not affect the provisions of section 20.

----0----0----0----

Dated 1854 / 24.3.15

No. 2111

Mysore Resident's Office.

Bangalore. 24th March 1915.

A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded herewith to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in continuation of this office endorsement No.1250, dated the 20th February 1915.

FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT.

Letter No. 322 A/15-1, dated the 15th February 1915, --- from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Separate Revenue Department, to the Honourable the Resident in Mysore.

In reply to your letter No. 942, dated the 6th February 1915, I am directed to state that in this presidency, an inamdar is in the same position as any other owner of toddy trees. He may charge any one whom he permits to tap his trees for -- toddy what fees he likes but he has no share in the abkari -- revenue (tree-tax or rentals of shops).

No. /250

MYSORE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, 20th FEBRUARY 1915.

A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded herewith to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, with reference to Mr. Narasinga Rao's letter No. 746 Pol., dated the 2nd February 1915, with the intimation that the reply of the Government of Bombay to a reference made to them on the subject will, upon receipt, be duly communicated to the Durbar.

FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT.

D. O.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated 7th Oct 1915.

My dear Shamanna

I have your D.O. letter no H/1683 of yesterday's date marked "Immediate" and thank you for it

I have gone through the proposed draft orders and I note below the few points to which my attention has been drawn

(1) The principles enunciated for the revision of the rules, and which they underlie as now revised appear to me to be both sound and equitable, besides being workable I note however, that the claim of free-toddy has been conceded to the Iramsars, being presumably held as included in the terms "Excise Revenue" used in the G.O's recited in the preamble and

and that as such it is closed and not open for further discussion. This is quite in consonance with the attitude of government which has always been one of generosity towards the Dramdars.

(2) As regards the amendment of existing rule No. 24 in the proposed manner, it seems to me that it would be desirable to make the situation quite clear by the addition of another sentence to it, reading as follows. "This will apply only to cases in which shops belonging to or situated in-alienated villages are closed permanently." I am of opinion that this addition will provide for the contingency of closing shops in alienated village, as a temporary measure when circumstances necessitate such a step being taken.

(3) The few verbal modifications that I should suggest in the text are :— (1) Delete the word "which" at the

1

End of line 7 in para 2 on page 3. (ii) Substitute the word "aspires" for the words "dreamt of claiming the right", occurring in line 1 of 2 on page 4. (iii) Add the word "only" between the words "made" and "at" in line 9 of sub-para iii of (a) under para 4 on page 6 (iv) Delete the words "just and" in line 4 of para 3 on page 5.

The passing of this order at an early date will, I think be much welcomed, by all concerned, particularly the Department which it has all along been a vexed and difficult problem to tackle Personally I may be permitted to say that I appreciate fully the courtesy shown in calling upon me to express my opinion on the draft order, and to which the Government sincerely pay this opportunity afforded to me I return the draft order enclosed

Yours Sincerely
P. Rajagopalan.

REVENUE

No. Fl. 4182—*S. R.* 94-14-1, *dated* 28*th February* 1916.

Some difficulties having arisen in the working of the rules contained in Government Order No. 2074-83—R. F. 166-92, dated the 2nd August 1901, regarding the settlement of Inamdars' claims to the excise revenue from toddy of their villages during the tree-tax period it is proposed to revise them as indicated below and to apply the modified rules for dealing with all cases during the tree-tax period.

(1) To substitute the following Rules for Rules 9 to 15 —

9 (i) The proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to excise revenue from toddy shall get only the *revenue actually accruing in his village*, whether in the shape of rent for the shop or shops situated therein, or the tree-tax on the trees tapped in his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped) or both, *minus* the local cess thereon and establishment charges at 6 per cent of the revenue or such other rate as may be fixed from time to time.

(ii) The shop rent payable under the foregoing rule from 1915-16, onwards shall be the amount realised as such in any year subject to the condition that it shall not exceed at any time the average realization from this item in respect of the particular Inam shop during the three official years preceding 1915-16.

(iii) Similarly the tree tax from 1915-16, onwards shall be calculated at the marginally noted rates on the number of trees actually tapped within the limits of the Inam village during each year subject to the condition that if the rate is reduced by Government at any future date, payment shall be made only at such reduced rate for the time being.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Date ...	1	8	0
Cocoanut ...	2	6	0
Palmyra ...	1	12	0
Bagani ...	2	0	0

(2) To read for "reasonable.....above" in existing Rule 24 "compensation equal to 20 times the average annual amount actually paid in respect of that shop during the preceding three years." This will apply only to cases in which shops belonging to or situated in alienated villages are closed *permanently*.

(3) To substitute for Rule 25 the following :—

"Whenever an Inamdar entitled to excise revenue from toddy is willing to compound his right to shop rent, Government will be prepared to sanction an immediate payment of 20 times the average annual amount actually received by him in respect of that shop during the preceding three years."

2. Before finally passing the modifications, Government will be glad to receive within a period of three months from this date the views and suggestions, if any, of the public thereon.

By Order,

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

Dirty Draft

Rev 26/1/82

28 February

NOTIFICATION.

Some difficulties having arisen in the working of the rules contained in Government Order No. 2074-83/R.F.166-92 dated the 2nd August 1901 regarding the settlement of Inamdars' claims to the excise revenue from toddy of their villages during the tree-tax period, it is proposed to revise them as indicated below and to apply the modified rules for dealing with all cases during the tree-tax period.

(1) To substitute the following rules for rules 9 to 15:-

9 (i) The proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy shall get only the revenue actually accruing in his village, whether in the shape of rent from the shop or shops situated therein, or the tree tax on the trees tapped in

his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped) or both, minus the local cess thereon and establishment charges at 6 per cent of the revenue or such other ~~proportion~~ rate as may be fixed from time to time.

(ii) The shop rent payable under the foregoing rule from 1915-16 onwards shall be the amount realised as such in any year subject to the condition that it shall not exceed at any time the average realization from this item in respect of the particular Inam shop during the three official years preceding 1915-16.

(iii) Similarly the tree-tax from 1915-16 onwards shall be calculated at the marginally noted rates on the number of trees actually tapped within the limits of the Inam village during each year subject to the condition

Date	...	Rs.1- 8-0
Cocoanut	...	2- 6-0
Palmyra	...	1-12-0
Bagani	...	2 -0-0

that if the rate is reduced by Government at any future date, payment shall be made only at such reduced rate for the time being.

(2) To read for "reasonable..... above" in existing rule 24 "compensation equal to 20 times the average annual amount actually paid in respect of that shop during the preceding three years" This will apply only to cases in which shops belonging to or situated in alienated villages are closed <u>permanently</u>.

(3) To substitute for rule 25 the following:-

'Whenever an Inamdar entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy is willing to compound his right to shop rent, Government will be prepared to sanction an immediate payment of 20 times the average annual amount actually

received by him in respect of that shop during the preceding three years".

2. Before finally passing the modifications, Government will be glad to receive within a period of three months from this date the views and suggestions, if any, of the public thereon.

By Order,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in three successive issues of the Gazette in Part I Section 2 thereof, with a request that 50 copies of the same may be sent to the Financial Branch of this office.

T.M.M.-2

WAKE UP, INAMDARS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "KARNATAKA."

Sir,—I request you to be so good as to find space for the following.

Sometime ago you alluded in your characteristic style to an irregularity which is believed to have taken place in the General and Revenue Secretariat in the handling of papers relating to the rights and privileges of Inamdars. I suppose the grievance I now have to represent is to be traced to that anomaly.

A kind friend recently drew my attention to a notification appearing in Part I of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 16th March 1916 touching the claims of the Inamdars for excise revenue. The proposals made therein are of a serious kind and affect the rights which Inamdars have been enjoying for decades past. Government state that "*some difficulties* have arisen" to necessitate a revision of rules; and without specifying what those difficulties are and without in any manner justifying the action they contemplate, they suggest some alterations of a rule which was framed after full deliberation and which has been working satisfactorily for 15 years or more.

This is a grave question, and instead of giving full publicity to their intentions, Government have relegated their notification to some obscure corner of Part I which is not the proper place for it. It is dated the 28th February and it first appeared in print on the 2nd March. But this was in English and the Kannada version of it had to wait till the 30th March for its first insertion in the *Gazette*. Government have very kindly invited suggestions, *within three months*; but the manner in which they have chosen to give publicity to their intention is not at all calculated to bring the matter to the early notice of the parties concerned. The time before us is not enough to ensure a full knowledge of the notification among the Inamdars; and it is not possible for us to study the question thoroughly and represent our views within the prescribed date. We hope Government will have the fairness to give us more reasonable time and not to settle the question in an off-hand manner. The interests of Inamdars are now in the melting-pot and I earnestly request them to wake up and look ahead.

N. ANANTA RAO.

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The Karnataka d 12.4.16.

The claims of Inamdars:- We invite the attention of both Govt. and the public to the correspondence that has commenced in our columns on the subject of the claims of Inamdars to the Excise Revenue. A valued correspondent who possesses a vast experience and knowledge of administrative matters, has given a lucid exposition of the subject on another page, and the standpoint he has taken is one of equity and fairness all round. If our memory may be trusted a Committee was appointed by Govt some time ago to go into the question thoroughly and make recommendations thereon. If that Committee has not yet come into existence at all,- as it is not proper that Govt should soon set it active so that any decision they might come to may not be reproached as being one sided.

Sahukar may this be sent to Bor II

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THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "KARNATAKA."

Sir,—A University for Mysore has been sanctioned, and the official world is rejoicing. But the people—how do they receive it? Judging from appearances, the people have no voice though they have the mouth. There are representative institutions in Mysore *galore*, but none of them gives expression effectively to public opinion. They have not the stamina to mould the policy of Government, and there has been no instance whatever of any one of these popular institutions exercising a wholesome influence on the action of Government for the good of the people. The utmost that they have done is to petition Government for small mercies, which in sheer pity or great condescension, the latter might deign to consider.

The University for Mysore is one of those officially manufactured articles that the people are required to buy at a heavy price. The scheme is to be published for public criticism after it has been sanctioned by the Government of India! Has the local Legislative Council where it will be discussed, any power to modify the scheme to suit the needs of the people, generally; and if so, will it do so? Has the Representative Assembly been consulted as to the *kind* of University that is needed for Mysore? Has it expressed an opinion in the matter and if so, will it be adopted? The answer to these questions reveals the impotency of popular institutions in Mysore.

Now to the University itself:—

(1) It will be located in the Mysore City at a great cost. There is more sentiment attached to this idea than reason or force of public opinion or expert advice. A reasonable course easily suggests its location in Bangalore. Expert opinion is in favour of Bangalore, and we have it on the best authority that both Messrs. Denham and Reddy who were deputed to study the University system in the various parts of the world have decidedly expressed themselves in favour of Bangalore as being the more central, more business-like and more active city, thus forming an ideal place for the University of the modern type. While experts' opinion has been disregarded, it is improbable that people's opinion will be considered, and we may take it that the officials will have their own way.

(2) Its constitution is such as exists nowhere in the world, a result of mere sentimental compromise. It seems that, on account of local sentiment, the Bangalore College will not be abolished. And for the like reason, of course, the Mysore College will certainly be not abolished. And between these two stools, the University fails in its beneficent effect. The traditions and the associations of the University will grow round the Mysore College while the Bangalore College will suffer fro mlack of University life and influence, in spite of the establishment of the Union, Professors' quarters and Natural Museum which do not in themselves constitute University life as understood in the West. Shorn of the dignity of a senate house, of the Fellows and dons, of the sports and clubs and of the Unity of all the members of the University in one centre, the Bangalore College will not grow and will remain as it is, a mere creature pandering to the wishes of the University at Mysore.

The students will never reap the benefits of the fine unitary universities of the West, and will grow into mere scientific curiosities with their head scrammed with science of which they cannot make use in practical, every-day life, and which does not serve them in good stead in their mania for hankering after appointments in the service.

(3) The Mysore University does not fulfil the functions that the modern universities of the West are fulfilling so well:—

(*a*) It does not touch fine arts, industries and professions. Without training our young men in practical arts and crafts, what are we going to make them? Merely make them B.A's M.A's. as the Madras University is doing and then let them loose on the world to seek appointments? The cry everywhere now is for training in useful industries and professions, aud this very thing is not to be had in the Mysore University.

(*b*) The extension of useful knowledge among the people is a most important function of the University. The Mysore University provides for tutorial work, but does not lay down any definite programme. It will publish some books, tracts and leaflets and invites eminent men at great expense to lecture to educated men. Perhaps that is all.

Extension of education consists in (1) Publication of books (2) Lectures (3) Correspondence schools (4) Debates and discussions. These should be resorted to to promote the following purposes (1) Proficiency in arts and industries (2) Agricultural improvement (3) Social efficiency and improvement and (4) the stimulation of Municipal activity.

In this way, the social, educational, intellectual and material prosperity of the people is looked after by a University. No definite programme as to this being a part of the function of the Mysore University is forthcoming.

In fact, the Mysore University is not a *popular* university, catering for the good of the people in all their concerns of life. It is simply a lifeless body disposed to manufacture graduates for the needs of the public services. Just as in the case of the Madras University, its products will be more intellectual than practical; their sphere of action is more the field of Government service than the arena of public usefulness. The people will be benefitted little by this University. The same system of examination and cram and confinement of education to particular classes is perpetuated. The people have nothing to be glad over in the University for Mysore. On the other hand, it is their sorry lot to earn money by hard & untutored toil to pay for luxuries that bring the name of Mysore into limelight and leave the people of Mysore where they are.

A University that is going to be established in the 20th century should not endeavour to continue the dead absurdities of the 19th, but should at least hold out the potentialities of modern education that bespeak the diffusion of knowledge and enlightenment to the masses of the population, which are such a fine feature in all the modern Universities of the West.

A BANGALORE GRADUATE.

A NEW-FANGLED EXCISE POLICY IN MYSORE.

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II

In our last letter, we endeavoured to enumerate the circumstances under which the tree-tax system came to be introduced into Mysore, with a passing reference to the principle under-lying it, and the *bona fides* of those that were responsible for the initiative. Before going into the origin, growth and developm
Excise Policy in Mysore, whic

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A NEW FANGLED EXCISE POLICY.

IV

1. Hereunder are noted the existing and proposed rules framed to regulate the payment of Inamdars' Toddy Revenue:—

Existing Rules.

9. Where the proprietor of an alienated village has both a shop and a date grove in his village, and the trees in the grove are tapped for the supply of toddy only to the shop in the village, both the shop-rent and the tree-tax shall be payable to him, minus the cost of Govt. establishment at 6 per cent which shall be payable to Govt. as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

10. If trees in his village are tapped also for shops in other alienated villages not entitled to excise revenue from toddy or for shops in Govt. villages, or for both, the tree tax of such trees, as well as the rent of the shops and the local cess on the tree-tax shall be payable to Govt.

11. If the trees are tapped for shops in other alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, the tree-tax of the trees shall be payable to such alienated villages, as well as the rent of the shops therein, minus the cost of Government establishment at 6 per cent which shall be payable to Govt. as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

12. Where the proprietor has only a shop in his village, the shop-rent shall be payable to him, as well as the tree tax of the trees tapped for his shop either in Government-occupied or unoccupied lands or in other alienated villages or lands, minus the cost of Govt, establishment at 6 per cent, which shall be payable to Govt. as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

13. (Where an Inam village is entitled to excise revenue from toddy, but has only toddy yielding trees, from the proprietor used to derive revenue from Govt. Contractors under the farming system, it should get an "annual lump sum grant calculated and fixed once for all on the population of the village according to the most recent census. As the average Govt. Excise Revenue from toddy for the year 1892-93 to 1896-97 of the taluk in which the alienated village is situated is to the population of the whole Taluk, excluding the population of the Inam village, so should the Excise Revenue from toddy of the alienated village be in relation to the population of the village.)

14. Where such Inam has no population at all, the Inam should get nothing beyond the rent, its sannad title to Excise Revenue not-with-standing, and such rent shall be at such rate as may be settled between himself and the tapper.

15. Provided, however, that if the above trees have been attached to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees will be leased by Govt. as usual, to the licensees of such shops for tree rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

24. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be at liberty, under the provisions of Excise Laws, not to sell or license the shops in alienated villages, on the ground of there being too many shops or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages being awarded reasonable amount of compensation calculated in the manner laid down in para 13 above.

25. Alienee's wish to compound with Govt. for lump sum payment. Wherever the proprietors of alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue (from toddy) are willing to compound with Govt. for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from Excise Revenue upon the average for the ten years. *i.e.*, of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1876, the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

Proposed Rules

(1) To substitute the following Rules for Rules 9 to 15:—

9 (i) The proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to excise revenue from toddy shall get only the *revenue actually accruing in his village*, whether in the shape of rent for the shop or shops situated therein, or the tree-tax on the trees tapped in his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped) or both, *minus* the local cess thereon and establishment charges at 6 per cent of the revenue or such other rate as may be fixed from time to time.

(ii) The shop rent payable under the foregoing rule from 1915-16, onwards shall be the amount realised as such in any year subject to the condition that it shall not exceed at any time the average realization from this item in respect of the particular Inam shop during the three official years preceding 1915-16.

(iii) Similarly the tree-tax from 1915-16 onwards shall be calculated at the [under mentioned] rates on the number of trees actually tapped within the limits of the Inam village during each year subject to the condition that if the rate is reduced by Govt. at any future date, payment shall be made only at such reduced rate for the time being.

Date Rs. 1-8-0. Cocoanut Rs. 2-6-0 Palmyra Rs. 1-12-0. Bagani Rs. 2-0-0.

(2) To read for "reasonable ..... above" in existing Rule 24 "compensation equal to 20 times the average annual amount actually paid in respect of that shop during the preceding three years." This will apply only to cases in which shops belonging to or situated in alienated villages are closed *permanently*.

(3) To substitute for Rule 25 the following:—

"Whenever an Inamdar entitled to excise revenue from toddy is willing to compound his right to shop rent, Govt. will be prepared to sanction an immediate payment of 20 times the average annual amount actually received by him in respect of that shop during the preceding three years."

2. The existing rules under the tree-tax system provide for payment of Toddy Revenue to every proprietor of privileged Inam so long as there is consumption of toddy bysome of the village population, the only exception thereto naturally being the Inamdras of an uninhabited village. All this was not done in a day.

3. After a steady and sustained clamour of over 11 years from Inamdars all over the Province, Sir Seshadri Iyer availed himself of the Dasara of 1894 to discuss, with several of the Deputy Commissioners then present, the principles on which Inamdars' claim should be settled, and to make certain rough notes which were subsequently amplified in a Memo which was said to be prepared by the then Chief Secretary Mr. T. Ananda Rao. On the basis of both these documents Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, Revenue Secretary to Government, is reported to have put up his draft rules on the subject. About 3 years later, *i. e.*, in August 1897 by which time Mr. P. N. Purnaiya had been appointed Excise Commissioner, he submitted to Government his own draft rules which combined almost the same untair and illiberal provisions as disfigure the new promulgated draft rules. But the Dewan's generous hand of reform wiped off those, as also some other short-sighted objections raised by the then Councillor in charge of the Department. The Dewan sent for the Excise Commissioner, discussed the question fully again with him about the end of 1899, and asked him to submit a revised draft based on his own views. It was however not till after the receipt of some reminders from Government that the Excise Commissioner finally submitted the draft rules in Septemoer 1900, after which were modelled by Government their rules of August 1901.

4. We have dwelt at somewhat inordinate length on how these rules of 1901 came into existence to prove to the satisfaction of Government what strenuous and conscientious labour was bestowed on this measure by Sir Seshadri Iyer's administration. It is really astonishing to us that such a problem of problems should have so easily been disposed of by some one cutting the Gordian knot. But he has yet to realise that his performance is more destructive than constructive and

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betrays a lamentable ignorance of the most salient features of the Excise policy in the State. It is ignored altogether that Excise Revenue is always based on, and pre-supposes consumption, and it does not depend merely on the locality of realization, but on the extent of consumption by the people of the village, irrespective of the existence or non-existence of toddy shops therein. The reason for the latter probably was that the Inamdar had no voice in the location or abolition of shops, which discretion vested mainly in the District officers.

5. The proposed rule 9 cl. (i) mortally offends against the accepted principle of consumption by letting the erroneous theory of production usurp its place; it is thus an economic blunder. From a fiscal point of view, too, it is a folly as in some cases, (say for instance *bechirakh* villages) it creates new rights where none exists at present or can ever exist. It is on the whole a losing concern to Government, as has already been brought to their notice when this aspect of the question was presented to them in September 1910. Whatever new boons Government may be pleased to bestow on some, they owe a word of reasonable explanation to those whom they now propose to mulct of their legitimate dues. Above all, the principle underlying the said clause is manipulated with such dexterous skill, and the apportionment of Excise Revenue 'due to an Inamdar is stated with such ingenious speciousness that one is apt to delude one's self with the false notion that under the revised rule an Inamdar gets all that is due to him, *viz*, rent for the shop or shops situated in the village, or tree-tax on the trees tapped therein or both minus, the local cess and establishment charges at 6 per cent or more; but it shall be "only the revenue actually accruing in his village." But to those who adequately grasp the real import of the Inamdars' inherent rights with their historic background and immemorial custom the covert injustice is at once obvious. The actual and perhaps literal accrument of the revenue in the village seems to be the corner-stone of the new edifice which Govt. propose to rear on the ruins of the old one. Evidently the principle is sound, but its application as now contemplated by Government is wrong and opposed to equity and custom. It will indeed hit very hard those who own shops only and no groves. We are, however, not concerned with individuals that may gain or lose under the revised rates; but we are only concerned with the expediency or justice of the proposed revision of rules. On comparing the existing rule 12 and the proposed rule 9 cl (l) we find that an Inamdar owning a shop without trees, but getting his supply from Government trees has now to lose the tree-tax in *toto* and has to pay local cess on shop rent and possibly higher percentage of the establishment charges. It is essentially the loss of tree-tax which comes to him as a bolt from the blue, apparently because it is now held that it does not accrue in the Inam village, but in the Government village.

Where really does tree-tax accrue—in Inam or Government village in the above case? On the answer to this question depends the fate of the Inamdars concerned. We need no oracle to tell us that in the matter of toddy revenue, the excise duties fall on the consumer; they do not fall on the producer as under normal circumstances the cost of production is little and the stress of competition less. The general question as to who pays in the matter of excise duties came to the front some years ago in the matter of the Tariff Reform controversy in England, and we read many bewildering statements made from time to time. But the position which ordinary political economists occupy in this respect is a sound one, namely, that, in normal circumstances, a duty ultimately falls upon the consumer, whereas in abnormal circumstances, it may occasionally fall on the producer. If it was the case that the tree-tax in question fell on the producers and not on the consumers in the Inam village, we would not venture to support the existing rules. Consumers in the Inam village pay the stipulated price for toddy, which covers not only the tree-rent, tree-tax and shop-rent, but also the cost of production and transport and other charges and a fair amount of profit to the toddy contractor. Thus the tree-tax which is but one of the many elements of price of the produce comes directly from the slender purse of the drinking population of the village; and every pie of it really accrues thus in the village, though *apparently it seems to do so* in the Government village, as in the first instance the licensee pays it for the right of tapping trees. But really it is all the revenue accruing in the Inam village, being contributed by the village folk. If Government should nevertheless choose adhere to their own new policy, it is clearly incumbent upon them to make out a case in their favour by proving that, in the present instance, abnormal circumstances exist to justify their departure from the well-recognised incidence of taxation.

Next comes cl, (ii) of the revised rule 9, which arbitrarily fixes the maximum revenue payable to Inamdars when the actual realizations "accruing in the village," even from Government's standpoint exceed that amount either by competition or supply and demand or growth of population. This is unfair to all Inamdars and runs counter to the new idea of the revenue accruing in the village a scontained in cl (i) referred to above. Cl. (iii) provides for the contingency of a possible decline in the tree-tax payable to the Inamdar in the event of reduced rates being prescribed by Government for the tapping of toddy trees.

The next rule affected by the proposed change is No. 24 which regulated the amount of compensation payable for toddy shops not sold or licensed for valid reasons, on the basis of the general excise revenue and population in the taluk, which is now superceded by a lump sum grant calculated on an unfavourable annual average amount.

The next and last change contemplated is as regards rule 25; and is not of much consequence as it is optional with the alienee of abkari right either to compound it for a price or keep it, notwithstanding the low annual average now prescribed for calculation. Thus the proposed revision is in direct contravention of the existing system both in principle and in spirit.

Gokhae's Speeches.

Customers of this Depot will be supplied with **Gokhale's Speeches**, Rs. 3, at Rs. 2-8 a copy. Orders may be sent to us at once as the limited stock in hand is running out.

P. T. I. BOOK DEPOT,
Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.

27.6.16

Regd. No. M 10

THE KARNATAKA

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF NATIONAL PROGRESS

Public life must be "spiritualized" :—G. K. GOKHALE.

Vol. 4 Bangalore City, Wednesday April 26 1916 No.

VIEWS AND REVIE

" A poet is no rattle-brain, saying what comes uppermost, and, because he says everything, saying, at last, something good ; but a heart in unison with his time and country.

" Shakspeare is the only biographer of Shakspeare ; and even he can tell nothing, except to the Shakspeare in us ; that is, to our most apprehensive and sympathetic hour.

" He wrote the airs for all our modern music; he wrote the text of modern life; he drew the man of England and Europe: the father of the man in America; he dre the man and described the day, and done in it; he read the hearts of u women, their probity, and their thought, and wiles; .....all the and all the terrors of human lot his mind as truly but as softly as dscape lies on the eye.

kspeare, Homer, Dante, Chaucer, splendour of meaning that plays visible world; knew that a tree ther use than for apples, and ther than for meal, and the ball rth, than for tillage and roads ; e things bore a second and finer o the mind, being emblems of hts, and conveying in all their story a certain mute commen- man history."—*R. W. Emerson.*

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ay last fell the tercentenary of o death e of the greatest poets of d—and certainly *the* greatest poet the English-speaking world. Of all benefits which India has derived from be nection with England, the most as well as the most enduring is me owledge of English—" the tongue Shakspeare spake." Not only cilitated our communication with rogressive, outside world from which d been cut off for ages ; it has also ably altered our outlook upon life and fixed us in a new attitude towards our environment. In this libera lizing mission of English, the greatest factor has of course been Shakspeare. For decades past, shakespeare has supplied the chief mental pabulam to thousands of young Indians every years ; and the world-renowned offspring of his brain are now found clad in every principal vernacular of the country. Great, then, is his title to our grateful homage.

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Shakspeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon on 23rd April 1564 and he died at the same place on the same day in the year 1616. It will be noted that, when he came into the world, the lamp of learning and art had already grown dim in India. The tragic fall of Vijayanagar in the South and the masterful campaigns of Akbar in the North had inaugurated an era of tumultuous unrest ; and the best powers of India had practically become exhausted when the best of England was yet to appear on the horizon. But let us be thankful for the mercy which furnished a refreshing fountain at least on the grounds of a good-natured friend, when the cruel summer had dried up the beautiful spring in our own garden.

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It would be foolish,—as much on account of the difficulty of the task as on account of its superfluity, - to attempt here a review or criticism of the crations of the "myriad-minded man." The passages quoted above from the essay of the great American seer are instinct with poetic insight and are as good as any that could be produced. One or two side-remarks, perhaps trite, are all that we can venture to offer. Firstly, it is complained that the study of Shakspeare has not of late been in our colleges the same intellectual festival that it used to be a decade or two ago. Other interests have come to prevail in the student's literary sphere and it is perhaps also not untrue that there is less of "the Shakspeare" in many of the present day professors of English. A true Shakspearean regime in our English education can result only when the mode of teaching literature,— both prose and poetry in both English and Kannada,—is improved considerably in both our schools and colleges. Secondly, the sixpenny dreadfuls and shilling inanities that hold their heads high at Railway Station book-stalls have succeeded in usurping the throne that ought to belong for ever to Shakspeare in the heart of every one who was for any period in college. Neglect of the "Immortal" betokens a pygmean mental frame ; and in the name of that culture which has made India famous and which is the highest ideal of all Universities, we plead for a wider and more zealous study of Shakspeare by those who, having left school or college, have not yet grown so sordid as to despise the uses of good books. Thirdly, we are reminded of the well-known dictum of Carlyle respecting Shakspeare as a "*national* possession. "Will you give up your Indian Empire or your Shakspeare, you English ?"—asks the sage, and replies without hesitation :—"Indian Empire will go, at any rate, some day ; but this Shakspeare does not go, he lasts forever with us ; we cannot give up our Shakspeare !" Have not we, Indians, our own inalienable "Shakspeares" to boast of? Are there not things of our own which can well represent to us and to the world what Shakspeare represents to England and to humanity ?

...bha of all the pub...
Bangalore to organize the ...eting to consider the draft ... of the Mysore University ...rmulate suggestions for its ...ment. The meeting was held ...day last in the Sri Chamarajendra ...t College and was presided over ...van Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna ... The *Sabha*, being a socio- ...us body, is naturally concerned ... the course of Sanskrit study,— ..., about the inadequacy of the same, ... University; and it convened the ...ng with the express object of mak- ...'a public representation to the ...rities concerned, for making Sanskrit ...ernative with Kannada as a com- ...ory second language." It was, how- ..., deemed convenient to commence the ...eedings with messages to H. H. the ...haraja conveying thanks and congra- ...tions respectively for inaugurating ... Mysore University and receiving the ...ancellorship of the Hindu University ... Benares.

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The business of the day consisted in ...ssing the resolution worded thus:—

"That in view of the great hardship caus- ...ed to Sanskrit pupils by the provision ... in the proposed Mysore University ... Scheme which makes Kanarese or ... Urdu compulsory, which they have ... o study afresh, and which pro- ...vision disables them from going ... to other English and Indian Uni- ...versities for prosecuting their high- ...er or professional studies for which ... a knowledge of a classical language is ...indispensable, a representation be made ... the Government of Mysore for mak- ...ing Sanskrit an alternative Second ... Compulsory language with Kanarese, ... as in Madras and Bombay Univer- ...sities."

We are surprised that even the learned ...abha should have fallen in love with the ...bastard term "Kanarese." But to come ...to the point, the above resolution was ... the means of letting loose an amazing ...flood of jests and jeers to drown our ...poor old mother Kannada. Even Rao ...hadur Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar could ...t resist the temptation to join in that ...holarly furore against humble Kanna- ...

Erudite and eloquent discourses ...re delivered forth upon the inexpressi- ...e beauties, the inexhaustible delicacies ... charms of *Deva*

have moments of calm reasoning ... as those of red-hot enthusiasm?—The first object of the University is to *popula- rise* knowledge and culture, however high and lustrous they be. It has to evolve a race of men—and may we add women?— who will interpret the facts, ideas; aspi- rations, movements, in short the whole life of the world to the *people* of Mysore, —each in his or her own special depart- ment. A sound knowledge of the *lang- uage of the people* is thus indispensable to every *alumnus* of the University—be his course that of a literary man, historian, chemist, physicist, economist, administra- tor, Sanskritist. And a *sound* knowledge is unthinkable in the absence of a *systenatic* study and practice in composition. We agree that too much should not be made of the vernacular course. As a matter of fact, it is not possible that Kannada *can* become too much to any one. It is a simple language, having a large admixture of Sanskrit, and much of even its native vocabulary being common to Tamil and Telugu. Its grammer and prosody closely follow Sanskrit; and its literature is not so extensive—like, for instance, that of Tamil or Telugu,—as to demand an ex- clusive study of years. Therefore it can never become burdensome.

$ $ $

If it be argued,—as it actually was,— that such a simple and easy language needs no *special* and *systematic* study at all, we would reply that that con- clusion is fallacious;—firstly, because, with all its poverty and feebleness, Kan- nada *is* a distinct and separate language, and secondly because, without constant and well-directed practice, the art of faultless, accurate and forcible ex- pression cannot be acquired by any one in any language. The Kannada public have had before them in the past books written by three classes of persons:—(i) Sanskrit Pandits who have made no special study of Kannada and do not know English; ii) Munshis who have made no special study of Sanskrit and know very little of English, and (iii) and graduates of the University who have made no special study of Sanskrit. And what are the peculiar features of the compositions of these three classes? To be frank, the first are noted for their bombast and verbiage in style; and their themes are stories told a hundred times over. Author of the 2nd Class are distinguished by their imitative, Turkey-carpet style, disfigur- ed here and there by errors which the Pundit would laugh at. The author of the third sort generally hits upon good themes; but his groping for expression is something piteous. The pedantry of the first, the puerility of the second and the solecism of the third are all ridiculous alike; and there is little grace in their

only incidental to a proper study ... nada, the course of linguistic study ... in the University, so far as it goes, ... can hardly be objected to on literary or ... cultural grounds.

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Only one point is admissible in the ... contention of the Sabha; & it is that the ... requirements of the other Universities ... —particularly of the Bombay Universi- ... ty,—in the matter of Sanskrit should be ... duly satisfied. Those who take up ... science here in the intermediate stage ... and proceed to Bombay for a medica ... degree will not be given admission ther ... unless they have gained some profici ... ency in a classical language. Bu ... the draft scheme of the Myso ... University does not provide for a com ... bination of science and Sanskrit. T ... Sabha now asks that such a combinati ... be rendered possible by Kannada bei ... made *optional*, instead of compulso ... But, as we have said, no student of ... University,—not even a Mahomedan ... should be exempted from a regular,—he ... ever slight and simple it be,—cou ... of Kannada reading and composit ... To meet the contingency ab ... noted, we would suggest that ... Kannada course for the interme ... stage may be *still further simplifi* ... a suitable Sanskrit course ado ... The student will then have to cu ... three languages *compulsorily*, Eng ... Sanskrit and Kannada. But the ... item need not occasion any comp ... because it will obviously be mere c ... play to a Sanskrit student, and it ... not take more than four hours out ... twelve hours in a month now provi ... the draft scheme for the verna ... One hour of Kannada prose, on ... of Kannada verse, one of compositi ... one of translation,—distributed ov ... four weeks of a month,—cannot be ... ed too much for any one,—not ev ... one who may be studying Urdu ... English and science.

$ $ $

Next to the feeling of loyalty t ... the Maharaja comes, as a nation ... ing force, the language which H ... ness speaks. If our State-consc ... and sense of citizenship are to ... loped, if all that we gain ... Sanskrit or Latin or F... ... turned into current coin, ... gulf separating the learne ... the lowly should disappear ... attitudes towards one another ... democratized,—the only agent ... work the miracle is Kannada. ... form or another, in some m ... another, in must be insiste ... every case and in every grade ... cational system.

A NEW FANGLED EXCISE POLICY.

IV

1. Hereunder are noted the existing and proposed rules framed to regulate the payment of Inamdars' Toddy Revenue:—

Existing Rules.

"9. Where the proprietor of an alienated village has both a shop and a date grove in his village, and the trees in the grove are tapped for the supply of toddy only to a shop in the village, both the shop-rent and the tree-tax shall be payable to him, minus the cost of Govt. establishment at 6 per cent which shall be payable to Govt. as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

10. If trees in his village are tapped also for shops in other alienated villages not entitled to excise revenue from toddy or for shops in Govt. villages, or for both, the tree tax of such trees, as well as the rent of the shops and the local cess on the tree-tax shall be payable to Govt.

11. If the trees are tapped for shops in other alienated villages entitled to excise Revenue from toddy, the tree-tax of the trees shall be payable to such alienated villages, as well as the rent of the shops therein, minus the cost of Government establishment at 6 per cent which shall be payable to Govt. as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

12. Where the proprietor has only a shop in his village, the shop-rent shall be payable to him, as well as the tree tax of trees tapped for his shop either in occupied or unoccupied lands in other alienated villages, minus the cost of establishment at 6 per cent, which shall be payable to Govt. as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

(Where an Inam village is entitled to excise revenue from toddy, but has no toddy yielding trees, from the proprietors under the farming system, or used to derive revenue from Govt. could get an annual lump sum calculated and fixed once for all on the population of the village according to the most recent census. As the average Govt. Excise Revenue from toddy for the year 1892-93 to 1896-97 of the village which the alienated village is entitled is to the population of the whole village, so should the Excise Revenue from toddy of the alienated village be in proportion to the population of the village.) Where such Inam has no population the Inamdar would get nothing for the rent, his sannad title to Excise notwithstanding, and such rate as may be settled between himself and the tapper. Provided, however, that if the trees have been attached to any of the shops from time immemorial, they will be leased by Govt. as usual, to the lessees of such shops for tree tax at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the Government thereof, the local cess thereon payable to Government.

24. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be at liberty, under the provisions of Excise Laws, not to sell or license the shops in alienated villages, on the ground of there being too many shops or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages being awarded reasonable amount of compensation calculated in the manner laid down in para 13 above.

25. Alienee's wish to compound with Govt. for lump sum payment. Wherever the proprietors of alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue (from toddy) are willing to compound with Govt. for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from Excise Revenue upon the average for the ten years. *i.e.*, of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1886, the matter should be reported for the orders of Government."

Proposed Rules.

(1) To substitute the following Rules for Rules 9 to 15:—

9 (i) The proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to excise revenue from toddy shall get only the *revenue actually accruing in his village*, whether in the shape of rent for the shop or shops situated therein, or the tree-tax on the trees tapped in his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped) or both, *minus* the local cess thereon and establishment charges at 6 per cent of the revenue or such other rate as may be fixed from time to time.

(ii) The shop rent payable under the foregoing rule from 1915-16, onwards shall be the amount realised as such in any year subject to the condition that it shall not exceed at any time the average realization from this item in respect of the particular Inam shop during the three official years preceding 1915-16.

(iii) Similarly the tree-tax from 1915-16 onwards shall be calculated at the [under mentioned] rates on the number of trees actually tapped within the limits of the Inam village during each year subject to the condition that if the rate is reduced by Govt. at any future date, payment shall be made only at such reduced rate for the time being.

Date Rs. 1-8-0. Cocoanut Rs. 2-6-0 Palmyra Rs. 1-12-0. Bagani Rs. 2-0-0.

(2) To read for "reasonable .....above" in existing Rule 24 "compensation equal to 20 times the average annual amount actually paid in respect of that shop during the preceding three years." This will apply only to cases in which shops belonging to or situated in alienated villages are closed *permanently*.

(3) To substitute for Rule 25 the following:—

Whenever an Inamdar entitled to excise revenue from toddy is willing to compound his right to shop rent, Govt. will be prepared to sanction an immediate payment of 20 times the average annual amount actually received by him in respect of that shop during the preceding three years."

2. The existing rules under the tree-tax system provide for payment of Toddy Revenue to every proprietor of privileged Inam so long as there is consumption of toddy bysome of the village population, the only exception thereto naturally being the Inamdras of an uninhabited village. All this was not done in a day.

3. After a steady and sustained clamour of over 11 years from Inamdars all over the Province, Sir Seshadri Iyer availed himself of the Dasara of 1894 to discuss, with several of the Deputy Commissioners then present, the principles on which Inamdars' claim should be settled, and to make certain rough notes which were subsequently amplified in a Memo which was said to be prepared by the then Chief Secretary Mr. T. Ananda Rao. On the basis of both these documents Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, Revenue Secretary to Government, is reported to have put up his draft rules on the subject. About 3 years later, *i. e.*, in August 1897 by which time Mr. P. N. Purnaiya had been appointed Excise Commissioner, he submitted to Government his own draft rules which combined almost the same untair and illiberal provisions as disfigure the new promulgated draft rules. But the Dewan's generous hand of reform wiped off those, as also some other short-sighted objections raised by the then Councillor in charge of the Department. The Dewan sent for the Excise Commissioner, discussed the question fully again with him about the end of 1899, and asked him to submit a revised draft based on his own views. It was however not till after the receipt of some reminders from Government that the Excise Commissioner finally submitted the draft rules in September 1900, after which were modelled by Government their rules of August 1901.

4. We have dwelt at somewhat in ordinate length on the history of these rules of 1901 came into [illegible] to prove to the satisfaction of the ba[illegible]ment what strenuous and conscientious labour was bestowed on this matter by Sir Seshadri Iyer's administration. It is really astonishing to us that such a problem of [illegible] should have been disposed of by [illegible] some one cut the Gordian knot. But has yet to reand, at his performance more destructive than constructive a[illegible]

e Revenue is always based on, upposes consumption, and it does epend merely on the locality of ria- on, but on the extent of consump- by the people of the village, pective of the existence or non- ten e of toddy shops therein. reason for the latter probably was the Inamdar had no voice in the tion or abolition of shops, which dis- ion vested mainly in the District eers.

The proposed rule 9 cl. (i) mortally nds against the accepted principle of sumption by letting the erroneous ory of production usurp its place; it thus an economic blunder. From a al point of view, too, it is a folly as in ne cases, (say for instance *bechirakh* lages) it creates new rights where none ists at present or can ever exist. It is the whole a losing concern to Govern- ent, as has already been brought to eir notice when this aspect of the ques- on was presented to them in September 900. Whatever new boons Government ay be pleased to bestow on some, they we a word of reasonable explanation to hose whom they now propose to mulct of their legitimate dues. Above all, the principle underlying the said clause is manipulated with such dexterous skill, and the apportionment of Excise Revenue 'due to an Inamdar is stated with such ingenious speciousness that one is apt to delude one's self with the false notion that under the revised rule an Inamdar gets all that is due to him, *viz*, rent for the shop or shops situated in the village, or tree-tax on the trees tapped therein or both minus, the local cess and establishment charges at 6 per cent or more; but it shall be "only the revenue actually accruing in his village." But to those who [illegible]ately grasp the real import of the [illegible]ars' inherent rights with their histo[illegible]ckground and immemori[illegible]ustom ti[illegible]vert injustice is at onc[illegible]vious. Th[illegible]tual and perhaps li[illegible]accrumen[illegible]he revenue in seems to [illegible]he corner-stone the w edifice wh[illegible]Govt. propose to of the ruins, [illegible]d one. Evident- principle is [illegible] but its applica-

duals that may gain or lose [illegible] revised rates; but we are only concerned with the expediency or justice of the proposed revision of rules. On comparing the existing rule 12 and the proposed rule 9 cl (l) we find that an Inamdar owning a shop without trees, but getting his supply from Government trees has now to lose the tree-tax in *toto* and has to pay local cess on shop rent and possibly higher percentage of the establishment charges. It is essentially the loss of tree-tax which comes to him as a bolt from the blue, apparently because it is now held that it does not accrue in the Inam village, but in the Government village.

Where really does tree-tax accrue—in Inam or Government village in the above case? On the answer to this question depends the fate of the Inamdars concerned. We need no oracle to tell us that in the matter of toddy revenue, the excise duties fall on the consumer; they do not fall on the producer as under normal circumstances the cost of production is little and the stress of competition less. The general question as to who pays in the matter of excise duties came to the front some years ago in the matter of the Tariff Reform controversy in England, and we read many bewildering statements made from time to time. But the position which ordinary political economists occupy in this respect is a sound one, namely, that, in normal circumstances, a duty ultimately falls upon the consumer, whereas in abnormal circumstances, it may occasionally fall on the producer. If it was the case that the tree-tax in question fell on the producers and not on the consumers in the Inam village, we would not venture to support the existing rules. Consumers in the Inam village pay the stipulated price for toddy, which covers not only the tree-rent, tree-tax and shop-rent, but also the cost of production and transport and other charges and a fair amount of profit to the toddy contractor. Thus the tree-tax which is but one of the many elements of price of the produce comes directly from the slender purse of the drinking popula- [illegible] and every pie of i[illegible]

accruing in the Inam village, [illegible] tributed by the village fo[illegible]. If [illegible] ment should nevertheless [illegible] adhere to their own new poli[illegible] clearly incumbent upon them [illegible] out a case in their favour by [illegible] that, in the present instance, [illegible] circumstances exist to justify the [illegible] ture from the well-recognised [illegible] of taxation.

Next comes cl, (ii) of the revis[illegible] which arbitrarily fixes the [illegible] revenue payable to Inamdars [illegible] actual realizations "accruing [illegible] lage," even from Government's [illegible] exceed that amount either by c[illegible] or supply and demand or grow[illegible] lation. This is unfair to all [illegible] and runs counter to the new i[illegible] revenue accruing in the villag[illegible] ned in cl (i) referred to above. [illegible] vides for the contingency of [illegible] decline in the tree-tax pay[illegible] Inamdar in the event of re[illegible] being prescribed by Govern[illegible] tapping of toddy trees.

The next rule affected by [illegible] change is No. 24 which r[illegible] amount of compensation [illegible] toddy shops not sold or licen[illegible] reasons, on the basis of [illegible] excise revenue and popu[illegible] taluk, which is now supe[illegible] lump sum grant calculate[illegible] favourable annual average [illegible]

The next and last chang[illegible] ed is as regards rule 25 [illegible] much consequence as it is [illegible] the alienee of abkari right [illegible] pound it for a price or ke[illegible] standing the low annual [illegible] prescribed for calculati[illegible] proposed revision is in di[illegible] tion of the existi[illegible] syst[illegible] ple and in spirit.

Gokhale's Spee[illegible]

Customers of this De[illegible] plied with **Gokhale's Sp[illegible]** Rs. 2-8 a copy. Orders [illegible] at once as the limited [illegible] running out.

P. T. I. BOO[illegible] Chamarajpet[illegible]

state whether recruitment to the grade of Sub-Judges by alternate selection from among the civil servants and Mansiffs is not likely to affect the efficiency of Sub-Judges and whether the alternate selection of Sub-Judges from among the Mansiffs and the members of the Bar would not serve the purpose better?

14. Will Government be pleased to state whether it is not desirable to divest the Amildars of their police functions?

A. BY MR. K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.,

The existing rules were passed only a few years ago and Government consider that in the absence of further experience of their working, no modification on the lines suggested is called for.

BY MR. K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR B.A., B.L.,

The question is under consideration along with the general question of separating judicial from executive functions.

Q. By Mr. B. Venkatasamanna, B.A., B.L.

15. Will Government be pleased to state—(*a*) what the approximate cost of maintenance of the University will be; (*b*) whether any additional tax will be imposed for the purpose; (*c*) what the [illegible]; and (*d*) whether [illegible] will be ra[illegible] ther marked for [illegible]

16. Will Government be pleased to state—(*a*) the reasons that contributed to the recent outbreak of fire at the Gold Fields; (*b*) the number of lives lost; and (*c*) the compensation intended to be made to the dependents of the unfortunate victims?

ber of appeals in [illegible] Government be pleased to state the reasons for this distinction? (*b*) With a view to save public time and labour, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of duly reducing the number of revenue appeals?

A. By MR. A. R. BANERJI.

(*a*) The powers of appeal are now regulated according to the well-known general principle that an appeal should be from the decision of any officer to his immediate superior authority. This, no doubt, leads in actual practice to two and even three and four appeals being preferred in particular cases.

All cases, however, are not finally appealable to Government. This is restricted by Section 210 (2) of the Land Revenue Code.

(*b*) Government are aware of the inconvenience the present rules may sometimes cause. The question of amending them so as to restrict the right of appeal in Revenue cases is being considered.

18. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state why the rules framed by Government several years ago to regulate the appointments in the subordinate ministerial service are practically ignored [illegible]? (*b*) Is it not [illegible] hold a competitive test [illegible] therefor men of character and [illegible]?

A. BY MR. D. M. NARASINGA RAO. [illegible] have no reason to believe [illegible] are ignored as suggested. The question of amending the rules is engaging attention and the member's suggestion will be noted for consideration.

their least merits, to be content, in a word, with a low standard in judging of them. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, speaking the other day at a meeting of the Indian Association at Calcutta, warned his hearers against accepting literally the glowing accounts of what was being done in this or that Native State, because much of them was meant for outside consumption. A single sentence in which he quoted the opinion of a Settlement Officer that, notwithstanding heavier assessment, the ryots in some Indian States showed no tendency to emigrate to British India, because of its excessive administration as compared with the easy-going methods of the States, was telegraphed to news-papers all over the country, as containing the gist of his remarks. But the sum and substance of his remarks, which was that the seeming popularity of the administration of several States, was no proof of its efficiency and was proof only of the inertia of the people and the administration alike, was entirely missed by the Agency which distributed the misleading summary of his speech. True friends of Indian self-government will resist in all ways possible the tendency to be satisfied with much less than the very best in the administration of Indian States. Not only do we in British India owe a duty to our countrymen in these States to help them to work up to as high a standard of administrative efficiency as that to which we are accustomed. There is a more selfish reason. The progress and development of these states afford the most tangible proofs of Indian administrative capacity and are thus calculated to react on our own political progress.

We are sure that, as our ruling princes advance in education and experience, they will better appreciate the attitude of those who do not care to conceal their disappointment at the way in which affairs are managed in many States.—*I. S. Reformer.*

NOTICE.

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P. T. I. BOOK DEPOT,
Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.

NEW FANGLED EXCISE POLICY IN MYSORE.

VI

In our last letter we conclusively proved that tree-tax was not a new item of Excise Revenue but a component factor of the old shop rent; nor was it a ne wtax imposed by the financial necessities of the State. This we did by appealing to history, custom and official documents of the highest authority in the land. We might have added yet another argument. The view that the tree-tax is payable to a privileged Inamdar only on the trees tapped in his village is open to two serious objections. First, those Inamdars that have toddy shops, but get their toddy supply from outside their village limits, will have to practically lose the whole of the Excise Revenue they have been enjoying from time immemorial. For, the rate of tree tax being variable at the option of Government and the tax being more easy to collect from the licensees' naturally the tendency is to gradually increase the rate so as to reduce the vend fee to a subsidiary item of revenue. The tree-tax which began with Re 1 per tree now stands at Rs. 2 and may at any time. go up to Rs.2-8 or more. When the tree-tax system was first introduced in the Madras Presidency in 1888-89, the percentage of shop rent to tree-tax was 84.3 to 15·7 while the same in 1912-13 was 51·2 to 48.8. If this necessary consequence of the tree-tax system has not as yet manifested itself in our State in a marked manner it is because of our accommodating nature in clubbing shops together according to the wishes of the toddy vendors instead of selling them independently to the greatest advantage. But the exigencies of the immediate present cannot, and need not, override the administrative necessities for ever. Then, the inevitable will necessarily happen,—the shop rent will gradually decline in the same degree as the rate of tree-tax will increase. Thus the gradual ruin of some Inamdar's Excise Revenue will merely be a question of time. Secondly, those Inamdars who own no shops but possess only toddy trees would hereafter get, in addition to the tree rent, the tree-tax on as many trees as may be tapped for toddy for being consumed in other villages. It was this aspect of the proposed revision that was characterised as robbing Peter to pay Paul.

It may pertinently be asked what the reasons could be that induced Government to adopt such an abrupt change of policy as has been outlined in their proposed rules. It is said that Government have been led to make up their mind to revise the existing rule by the false glamour of (1) the principle of the actual accrument of the revenue in the village, and (ii) the application of what is known as the law of unearned increment. Let us examine them in order. What is the actual Revenue due to a privileged Inamdar? We hope Government will concede the justice of each man enjoying his legitimate rights. If X, Y or Z had for some political or other reasons the hereditory right of Excise Revenue of some village alienated in his favour by the sovereign or other competent authority, and if in pursuance of such alienation he and his posterity have enjoyed the privilege uninterruptedly for 50 or 100 years, is not that right to the particular revenue irrevocably established in faovur of the present lawful proprietor of the village? What was the particular revenue which a privileged Inamdar who owned only a shop and had no trees was enjoying till 1892-93? It was the shop rent pure and simple i. e., the price that the contractor paid for the privilege of tapping toddy (on paying tree-rent to the proprietor of toddy trees, outside the inam village and vending it in the Inam shop. So the Inamdar was in full enjoyment of the State monopoly of *drawing* toddy from Government groves as per mamool or private trees with the consent of the owner, in either case on payment of the prescribed tree-rent, and *selling* it in his village shop. This is the only correct true and rational interpretation to be put upon it. If it were otherwise, the formal alienation of Excise Revenue of a village, which at no time had any toddy trees, was a mockery and a farce and no solemn act of State with a solid purpose behind it. The truth was that Government rightly recognised a proprietory right and a sovereign right as implied in the property of toddy trees, the former vesting in one who owns them as

earliest times on toddy imported from outside the Inam village should abruptly be deprived of their dues if Government chose to bifurcate the one item of revenue into two for administrative reasons which, as already proved, had nothing to do with the jobbery under contemplation. So the privileged Inamdar enjoys by right and custom, the Toddy Excise even on imported toddy, which under the tree-tax system is split up into shop—rent and tree-tax, and the same should in justice be respected by Govt. in any circumstances. We have shown in our letter No. IV that the tree-tax paid for drawing even imported toddy is but one of the many elements of price paid directly by the drinking population of the Inam village, and does thus really accrue in the village, though apparenty it seems to do so elsewhere. To those, however, who are so one-sided as not to be able to approach the question from all its aspects, and yet are positive in the assertion of their own view, we have but to refer the sophism of Achilles and Tortoise as argued by Zeno of Elea who pretended to prove that Achilles could never overtake the reptile. To establish this, Zeno argued that even if Achilles ran ten times as fast as the tortoise, yet if the tortoise had (say) 1,000 yards start, it could never be overtaken. For when Achilles had gone the 1000 yards, the tortoise would still be 100 yards in front of him; by the time he had covered these 100 yards, it would still be 10 yards in front of him; and so on for ever. Thus Achilles would get nearer and nearer to the tortoise, but would never overtake it. The fallacy is obvious to any one who has the patience to un-

fits and the gain of speculation. Even if the theory of unearned increment were true, says Professor Seligman, it would not by any means justify the single tax on land values for the reason that land values do not always or necessarily increase, while a great many other increase by the operation of forces which the owner of the property neither creates nor controls. The obstacles in the way of this form of special taxation are serious enough as in the first place it is so difficult to say what gains are unearned. "In the case of commercial speculation, it is not pure accident that ditermines gain. Speculation is rather, as Cohn well describes it, the struggle of intelligence against chance. To tax the profits of speculation would check the operation of the economising force of competition" (Vide C. F. Bastable's Public Finance, P. 309). These evidently do not apply to the point at issue. Could it be that the theory of unearned increment as applied to monopoly gains may possibly have been pressed to service? If so, we cannot imagine a worse, incongruity. For monopolies that Political Economists have in view are those connected with railways, banks, and other companies. Even as applied to these, the theory stands very much discredited for various reasons which it is scarcely necessary for us here to enumerate. By what manner of resemblance or process of analogy the theory of unearned increment could be applied to deprive rightful owners of their valid and long-established privileges and to invest others with rights which they never possessed

rocal advantage to Government and that individual Inamdars cannot be treated on par with Madras or C. and M. Station in the matter of the apportionment of the tree-tax as between Inamdars and Government. These objections are to be mentioned only to be rejected. Nothing is more preposterous than that the donor should ever think of reclaiming a part or whole of the solemn gift made several decades ago or that the ethical standard should be high or low according to the status of the parties concerned. The only argument that deserves consideration on merits is the possibility of the tree-tax having been newly imposed by the exigencies of the State finance. We have undoubtedly proved in our last letter that tree-tax is neither a new tax nor imposed for financial purposes. Even if it were so, we venture to hold that privileged Inamdars are entitled to it so long as it is a factor of Abkari revenue and so long as such revenue is duly conceded to them by the State. In our next letter we propose to conclude the series by a few general observations.

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THE NEW FANGLED EXCISE POLICY.

A Rejoinder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "KARNATAKA."

SIR,—With reference to the so-called "Reply" to the series of articles appearing in the *Karnataka* under the above heading, please permit me to state as follows:—

The Rules of 1901 were not framed by Government to favour or disfavour any of the Inam villages referred to in the most unreasonable and fallacious "Reply," or any others; they were framed quite in accordance with the Excise system in force throughout the world, in regard to all intoxicating liquors and drugs. It is the vendor or consumer who contributes and who has always contributed to the Excise and Sayer (customs) under all systems. Take for instance, the item of arrack which is also worked on the same principles as Toddy. The arrack shopkeepers who sell the liquor for consumption, have to pay the prescribed Excise duty before they remove the arrack from the Central Distillery or the Bonded Depots attached to them. The prescribed retail price which the consumers pay to the shopkeepers includes such duty. Thus, it is the consumers who ultimately contribute to the Excise duty. The whole of the Excise duty thus prepaid by the arrack shopkeepers of the Sringeri Jaghir is refunded to it by Government. Similarly under the Tree-tax system of toddy, every toddy yielding tree is looked upon as an outstill as it were, and before the removal of the toddy manufactured on each and every such tree, the prescribed Excise duty on it, which is called Tree-tax, has to be paid by the shopkeeper or farmer concerned. Such duty is similarly refunded by Government to the privileged Inamdars in whose shops the toddy of the trees drawn for them, irrespective of their situation, is consumed. The same principle is observed under Ganja and opium. The Ganja and opium Revenue due to the Sringeri Jaghir on the quantity of the drugs sold in its shops, is refunded to it by Government.

Such of the privileged Inam villages as have no shops, or have no population which contributes to the consumption of toddy elsewhere, are not entitled to Excise duty or Tree-tax. It is the fault of the Inamdars for keeping their villages "Bechirak" or depopulated; and they must suffer for it. Even under the former systems, such villages got only the Tree-rent for their trees from the contractors who tapped them.

In regard to Foreign liquors also the same principle is observed. The Excise duty on them is levied at the port of importation in India as they are consumed in India.

The author of the "Reply" seems to be ignorant of the definition of the Excise in regard to intoxicating liquors and drugs. Hence the above explanation. The word "Excise" or *sunka* in Kannada signifies that part of the produce which is cut off for the support of the Government. Thus, it is levied ultimately from the person who consumes it.

AN EXPERIENCED RETIRED OFFICER.

Confidential.

Memorandum

References — The General and Revenue Secretary's D. O. No. F.6.3617-24, dated 12th February 1914.
do do — No. F.6.3898, dated 27th February 1914.

Organization and Development Question, Head — Administration — Subject — Revision of the Rules relating to Inamdars

Toddy Revenue

I beg to submit the following points for consideration in regard to the argument that the Tree-tax on Toddy trees, which is a new item of Excise derived only since the introduction of the Tree-tax System from the year 1897-98, should not be allowed to the privileged Inamdars as it did not exist at the time when the villages were granted to them:—

(1) In ancient times all items of Separate cesses, i.e. all those which were not included in the Land Revenue, were brought under the major head — Bajéba Panchabab" consisting of arrack, toddy, ganja, tobacco (betel leaf) and tobacco, being one of its minor heads. In some years opium instead of betel leaf seems to have been one of the articles of "Panchabab". Vide the table on page 11 of the Notes on Mysore" in the "Extracts from the Records of the Mysore Commissioner's Office" printed by order of the Governor General in Council on 4th May 1805 and reprinted at the Mysore Government Press in 1864, with subsequent reports up to 9 October 1846. Therefore the word "Bajébab" or "Panchabab" occurring in the Sannads of those villages in favor of which all items of "Panchabab" were alienated, and the word — "Skéndi" or "Excise-Pyru" occurs in those of the villages to which Excise on Toddy alone was alienated.

(2) Betel leaf and tobacco were transferred to the head — Sayer" in the year 1838-39, and 1850-51 respectively. Vide paras 511 and 512 on page 166 of the Report on the Administration of Mysore for the year 1872-73".

(3) The monopoly of selling opium used to be separately entered out and the Revenue derived therefrom accounted under Sayer" (Customs). Vide para 554 on page 176 of the said Report.

(4) The remaining articles arrack, toddy and ganja were treated as the items of Abkari and regulated by the provisions of the Bombay Act XXI of 1856, introduced into Mysore by Government of India Order No. 245, dated 29 November 1864, and subsequently by the Excise Act X of 1871, and then by the Excise Act XXII of 1881 as amended by Act VI of 1885. They are now regulated by the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901 as amended by Regulations Nos. IV of 1902, V of 1904 and V of 1906 which are based upon the Madras Abkari Acts.

Part-III.

(5) The sale of opium is regulated by the provisions of a separate Act I of 1878 introduced into Mysore from 1st April 1880.

(6) It is evident from the above facts that at the time when the former Rulers of the State granted villages as Inam or Kayamgutta, no Acts or Regulations existed; and that therefore all items of Tanchabab and Sayer were regulated by the Departmental Orders issued from time to time.

(7) In the Settlement Registers of Inam and Kayamgutta villages it is stated either - "The Abkari and Sayer are reserved" or "The Abkari and Sayer are conceded", according to the decision arrived at in each case. Owing to the facts noted above, the word - Abkari applies only to arrack, toddy and ganja; and the word 'Sayer' includes opium; but the investigating officers should carefully ascertain whether the cases enquired into from and after October 1873, have been settled in accordance with the instructions laid down in Government Proceedings No. 2697 - Revenue dated 9th October 1873, and No. 1291/7 - Rev. 363, dated 20th March 1877; and what were the several items which were included in the assets upon which Jodi or Kattu was fixed; or what were those which were included in the total Beriz that was alienated, and what were the several items of "Bajebab", "Tanchabab" or "Tachal Pyru" enjoyed in each of the twelve years preceding the year 1892-93.

(8) The table showing the ~~receipts under "Bajebab" on~~ page 11 of the "Notes on Mysore", referred to in clause (1) above, shows that a tax used to be collected on Shendi (Toddy) trees in former times also.

(9) It is clear from the Account on "Toddy" given on pages 45 and 46 of the above mentioned "Notes on Mysore", that the Toddy renters used to levy the tax on toddy most generally on the beast of burden conveying it to the shops, or on the leather bags containing it; and that the Sadigars maintaining shops in taluks possessing no trees, used to obtain supplies of toddy from other taluks. The portion hereof underlined by me, proves that the Excise on Toddy used to be enjoyed by the renters of the shops consuming the toddy.

(10) Under the old systems of Toddy Trees which used to be leased by districts or by taluks up to the end of the year 1891-92, all the component parts of Toddy Revenue were merged in the gross rent of the Farm, alienated privilege. In such cases privilege, alienated villages also were included, and the Farmers were authorised to exercise the right in them and pay the amounts due to the holders thereof under the terms of their Sunnad, in accordance with the Agreements entered into between them, or the rules or Kaulnamah in force, disputes being decided by the Deputy Commissioner concerned. Vide Condition V of the Toddy Advertisement and Government Proceedings No. 301-8-8, dated 17th April 1892.

(11) Under the system of letting farms which was in force five years from 1892-96 & 1896-97, the shops and gar-

of alienated villages were sold on condition that the lessees of shops should draw toddy from the trees assigned to them, and those of groves should supply toddy to the shops specified in their leases. Vide Conditions 6 and 6(2) of License A. As clearly explained in paras 13 and 14 of the then Chief Secretary's note on page 15 of the printed documents marked "Not for publication", the Toddy Revenue of alienated villages under the system of petty farms consisted of the following component parts:—

✓ (a) Rent for Inamdar's toddy.

✓ (b) Excise on that portion of it which is sold in his own shop.

(c) Excise on the remainder sold in other Inamdar's shop.

(d) Rent for other Inamdar's toddy.

✓ (e) Excise on other Inamdar's toddy.

The privileged Inamdar is entitled to the items (a), (b) and (e); and the other privileged Inamdar to the items (c) and (d). But all these items are included in the gross rent of the shops and groves sold.

(12) Under the Tree-tax System introduced from the year 1897-98, the several component parts of the Excise Revenue are separated and levied under the following distinct heads:—

(a) Shop rent which is the license fee for the right of vending toddy in authorized shops, the amount being determined by the result of the auction sale.

(b) Tree-tax which is the duty on Toddy to be drawn and transported from licensed trees to licensed shops.

(c) Tree-rent which is the price paid to the owners of licensed trees for allowing the licensees to draw toddy from them.

When the introduction of the Tree-tax system was decided upon the following arrangement was made with the Madras Government for mutual supply of toddy:—

"The tree-tax on toddy produced by the trees in the Mysore State, but consumed in the Madras Presidency will be credited to the Madras Government and vice versa, the rate of tree-tax to be paid in such cases being invariably the highest in force on either side of the frontier." Following the same principle and also taking into consideration the fact that the spirit of it was really in force under the Farming Systems, in that the shops in tracts containing no trees, enjoyed from time immemorial the supply of toddy from the trees and groves situated therein, the Rules [illegible] Government Notification No. 2074-83-R.F. 166-92, dated 1st August 1901 have been prescribed. Under these Rules cases of many alienated villages have been [illegible] and payments made in conformity with the above principle, the tree-tax of the trees tapped in the Inamdar groves of the Kunigal Kankanhalli and Tiptur talukas for the shop in the city and Station of Bangalore, is being credited to the City and Station. In these circumstances, I beg to submit that it would be inconsistent to revise the Rules at this stage. But in view to make the existing provisions clearer and avoid the inconvenience involved in Rule 13,

under which no cases seem to have been settled as yet,
I beg to recommend the ~~following~~ revision of Rules 12 & 13
to the following effect:—

Rule 12. "Where the proprietor who is entitled to Excise Revenue, has only a shop in his village, the shop-rent shall be payable to him as well as the tree-tax of the trees tapped for his shop either in Government occupied or unoccupied lands, or in other alienated villages or lands, minus the cost of Government establishment at six per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax, and the tree-rent of the trees tapped in Government unoccupied lands, at a rate not less than four annas per tree, per annum, together with the local cess thereon."

Rule 13. "Where a populated alienated village is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, but has only toddy trees from which the proprietor used to derive revenue from Government Contractors under the Farming System, it should get an annual lump sum grant calculated and fixed once for all on the average annual amount received from them for the twelve years preceding the year 1892-93, minus the cost of Government establishment at six per cent, which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the net amount payable to the village."

Note. The data for calculation under this proposed Rule will be readily available, as the proprietor has to prove his enjoyment of the revenue for twelve years preceding the year 1892-93.

(13) Under Sections 17 and 18 of the Excise Regulation the Government ~~...~~ may direct the Excise duty to be levied on the import, export transport ~~...~~ sale or ~~...~~ of all liquor and intoxicating drugs, or by payment of a sum in consideration of the grant of any exclusive privilege. So far as the arrangement made with the Madras Government for mutual supply of toddy is concerned, the tree-tax is ipso facto the duty on the toddy drawn and imported from the licensed trees in the Madras Presidency to the intended licensed shops in Mysore, and vice versa. But within the Mysore State, the tree-tax is the duty on the toddy drawn and transported from licensed trees to the intended licensed shops. Under the Farming systems, such duty formed part and parcel of the gross rent paid in consideration of the grant of the exclusive privilege, as already explained above.

(14) In view of the above facts I respectfully venture to submit that all privileged Shanbhogs and possessing authorised Shops in their villages, are entitled to the tree-tax or duty on the toddy consumed in such Shop.

S. Kumbata Rangappa
Retired Excise Contractor
and a Municipal Councillor,
Bangalore City.

12-3-1914.

FN 529 M

INAMDAR'S TODDY REVENUE.—We are glad this important and complicated question came up for some warm discussion at the Representative Assembly; but the cryptic allusion to it in the Dewan's concluding speech is far from satisfying. We should have preferred his silence to such a partial and ill-worded pronouncement. The reader is aware that the subject was dealt with in all its aspects and at considerable length in our columns some months ago. The controversy also figured largely in the columns of more than one Madras daily; and besides, direct representations were sent to Government in response to their express invitation. That a question which has occasioned such an unusual amount of public discussion, which concerns the long-inherited rights of a large class of His Highness' subjects and which should be determined, not by hasty or superficial notions of profit and loss, but by a far higher consideration and with reference to the past history of the country and of its previous administrations,—that such a question should be decided in an off-hand manner is unthinkable in Mysore to-day. If the Dewan's declaration was with reference to tree-*rent* (as distinguished from tree-tax, it would not have been so open to objection. But as it is, it seems to touch a right which for ages has been enjoyed by privileged Inamdars. We earnestly pray that H. H. the Maharaja might be pleased to bestow some personal attention on the matter and see that the spirit of the ancient founders of *Inams*, principal among whom are His Highness' own noble ancestors, is not violated by any new rules which His Highness' Government may formulate.

Forwarded to Bor 11

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Office of the Jahgirdar of Yelandur,
Purnaprasad, Bangalore.
27th May 1916

No. 1429

From

Narasinga Row Purnaiya, Esq., B.A.,
Jahgirdar of Yelandur, BANGALORE

To

V.R. Thygaraja Iyer, Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to the Government Notification No.Fl.4182-S.R.94-4-1, dated 28th February 1916, - proposing to revise the rules contained in Government Order No.2074-83 F.166-92, dated 2nd August - 1901, regarding the settlement of Inamdars' claims to the Excise Revenue from toddy of their villages during the tree-tax period, I have the honour to - submit the following observations with reference to my own case as the Jahgirdar of Yelandur by premising with first stating hereunder the grounds on - which my right to toddy revenue in the Jahgir is - based.

Nature and Scope of Yelandur Jahgir.

(1) The Sanad of His Highness the late Maharaja Krishna

Krishna Raja Wadiyar Bahadur dated the 27th December 1807 and endorsed at the foot of it by Sir John Malcolm "as British Representative at the Court of Mysore" - shews that the Yelandur Taluk was granted as Jahgir to the late Dewan Purnaiya, in consideration of his very valuable and distinguished services for the benefit of his family in perpetuity. The following extracts from the translation of the Sanad are quoted for ready reference:-

"We now by the advice and with the concurrence of the British Government aforesaid do by these writings, grant to Him (the said Purnaiya) as an Inam, the taluk of Yelandur appertaining to the territories of Mysore, and comprising six Hoblis or Divisions, in which are - contained twenty-five primary and twenty-one secondary Villages, all of which shall be held by his posterity from generation to generation as long as the Sun and - Moon shall in their course continue to illuminate the World. The said taluk was at the time of the partition of the country, valued at 10,000 Cantiroy pagodas, but had in the last year of Akshaya Samvatsara risen to 14,300 Cantiroy pagodas, in consequence of the increasing prosperity and cultivation of these territories...., equal to star pagodas 11,880, of which amount the sum of star pagodas 1732-32-68 being expended in the charges of management &c. there remained a net balance of 10,147-12-12, which the said Purnaiya high in dignity and his descendants from generation to generation, are hereby directed to appropriate to their own personal -

and

and proper use." It will be seen that in the calculation and in the direction to appropriate the whole of the Revenue of the Taluk no reservation of any kind has been made in favour of the state. So the entire taluk of Yelandur was thus made over to my ancestor with its receipts and expenditure absolutely intact, in recognition of his meritorious services to the State.

Gross Revenue of the Jahgir verified.

(2). The memorandum annexed to Sir John Malcolm's letter dated 2nd November 1807, to the Governor in - Council, Fort St. George, recommending the grant of the Yelandur Taluk as Jahgir gives the following details as regards the gross revenue of the Yelandur Taluk for - several years:-

Years.	Gross revenue in Cantiroy pagodas.
1799.	15440-7-10.
1800.	13298-8-14.
1801.	14167-1-13.
1802.	14265-9-13.
1803.	14303-4-13.
1804.	14400-0-0
1805.	14350-0-0
1806.	14300-0-0

The Revenue for 1806, Viz., 14,300 Pagodas given in the above memorandum agrees with the revenue quoted in the aforesaid Sanad.

Items of revenue alienated.

(3) The statements of the revenue of the Yelandur

Taluk

Taluk under several major heads for the years 1799-1800 1800-1801. 1801-1802, and 1802-1803, are appended to Major Wilks' report dated 5th December 1804 to the - Governor in Council, Fort St. George (vide pages 52, - 58, 64 and 70 of the above report in the "Selection - from the records of the Mysore Commissioner's Office, printed at the Mysore Government Press, 1864"). In these statements the several items included under gross revenue, are shewn as particularised below:-

Years.	Land Rent.	Sayar.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.
1799.	13940-7-0	1046-2-10.	184-0-0.	268-8-0	15440-7-10.
1800.	11800-5-4	1051-4-10.	178-0-0	268-9-0	13298-8-14.
1801.	12667-7-3	1251-4-10.	184-1-0	263-9-0	14167-1-13.
1802.	12827-9-3	1042-4-10	141-4-0	254-2-0	14265-9-13.

The figures mentioned above agree with those given in the memorandum annexed to Sir John Malcolm's letter, vide Clause (2) supra. Hence it is clear that the gross revenue of the Yelandur Taluk, alienated absolutely in favour of the grantee, included all the items of revenue then collected by Government and necessarily therefore the item of toddy as also other items of "Panchabab" as expressly enumerated.

<u>All such alienations duly confirmed.</u>

(4) In the "Sarvamanya goshwara account of 1836-37" as per extract given in column 14 of the Inam Settlement Register, the particulars of the Revenue of the Yelandur Taluk, as enjoyed by the Jahgirdar are enumerated as per

details

details shown below:-

Land Rent.	13006-0-12½
Sayar.	837-9-7¼.
Panchabab (consisting of Arrack, Toddy, - Ganja, Opium and Tobacco).	847-8-8.
Chillar.	2352-9-¾.
Total.	17043-7-13½.
Decrease.	118-1-5½.
Total.	17161-9-2.

All these are duly confirmed by the Inam Superintendent whose decision runs as follows:- "The different items of Revenue enjoyed by the Jahgirdar, are noted in column 14, and all such items of revenue will of course be enjoyed by him as heretofore, <u>without any deduction</u> with the exception of the stamp revenue on documents, which is reserved to the Mysore State". Government may be pleased to note the words "without any deduction" which I have ventured to underline. If the stamp revenue was excluded from the gross receipts of the Jahgir it was because of the transactions in - which such papers and stamps are used possibly affecting properties not situate within the Jahgir and conversely those bought elsewhere affecting the property situate in the Yelandur Taluk. "When I allude to - such minor items of revenue," says the Inam Superintendent, "I do not mean that there was any mere assignment

of

of the revenue as the Sanad and Sir John Malcolm's endorsement would clearly shew, that the Jahgir was a land Inam for the distinguished services of Dewan Purnaiya and for the benefit of his family in perpetuity. Any other view would lead to the supposition that an equivalent grant in money might be made and the land or Taluk be resumed, which never could have been contemplated for a moment by either the British Government or by the late Maharaja". These words of confirmation of the Jahgir Inam speak for themselves and need no comments as to the precise nature, extent and scope of the alienation made in favour of Dewan Purnaiya and his family in perpetuity. Thus the Jahgirdar's - right and enjoyment of Toddy Revenue or the Toddy Excise are coeval with the creation and continuance of the Jahgir.

Jahgirdar's right to Toddy Revenue recognised by Government.

(5) In paragraph 1 of the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, in Revenue Miscellaneous Case No.3 of 1889-1890 it is observed "The Jahgirdar of Yelandur who is the claimant in Misc: Case possesses the right to toddy within the limits of his - Jahgir. The right is conceded by Sanad". In Government Proceedings No.9020-9 F.223-92, dated 11-12-1892 confirming the above finding and also his awards in regard to the ammounts of toddy revenue payable to the Jahgirdar in cases 3 and 4 Government were pleased to

conclude

conclude that they "have carefully studied the methods adopted by the Deputy Commissioner in Case No.3 for ascertaining the Jahgir Toddy Revenue and they are - satisfied that the result arrived at by him is correct." Thus the terms of the Sanad and of the Inam Settlement Register and the decision of Government on one hand - and a long series of uninterrupted enjoyment for over a century past on the other conclusively prove the - Jahgirdar's right to the Toddy Excise of his Jahgir.

Claims proved and calendar submitted to Government.

(6) It was six years after the issue of existing rules of August 1901 framed to settle the Inamdars' - claims to Toddy Revenue that Government in the Secretary's letter No.460 dated 1-8-1907 were pleased to - direct that the Revenue due to the Jahgirdar under the said rules should be correctly ascertained and entered in the calendar. Accordingly the Revenue Sub Division Officer, Nanjangud, fully enquired into the claims and submitted the required calendar in the matter, holding that the Jahgirdar was entitled to the Toddy Revenue of the Jahgir and awarding the amount of Toddy Revenue due to the Jahgirdar. This was done some nine years ago, and the matter is still pending the orders of - Government. In the meanwhile on account of the recent notification of Government proposing to revise the - existing rules I am obliged to traverse the same grounds again.

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The Mysore Toddy Administration past and present.

(7) The earliest reference to the system of - farming of the monopoly of toddy that was in force in the beginning of the 19th century is contained in the following extracts under Toddy from Wilks' "Notes on Mysore" in the "Selections from the records of the Mysore Commissioner's Office.":-

"This rent which is not general in all the - Talooks, consists chiefly of what is obtained from the lands occupied by the wild date tree, and is - levied annually. These are sometimes called seindy trees.

In some cases every seindy shop is taxed, but the tax is most generally levied on the beast of burden which conveys the seindy to the shops; or on - the leathern bags which contain the liquor. The - renter realizes the tax monthly.

In some Talooks, there are no trees from which toddy can be extracted, but shops are still maintained by a caste called Edegur, who act under a renter and supply themselves from other talooks.

In several talooks the person who rents this - article employs his own people both to extract toddy from the trees and to sell it in retail, paying them hire for their labour.

xx xx xx

When the toddy or seindy is not rented, the - taxes are collected in Amany, according to the usual

rates

rates by the Sheikdar or by such an establishment as may be kept up for management of the bagebab taxes.

xx xx xx ."

From this it is easy to infer that the general principles of toddy farming as it was in vogue in those early days was the same as now with this exception that date trees were then the sole monopoly of the State while now, i.e., since the introduction of the Revenue Survey and Settlement the holders of assessed lands are allowed the right of owning date trees in their holdings with the right of toddy excise still vesting absolutely in Government. The toddy revenue of Government as also of privileged Inam villages was being administered either under Izara or farming system or amani (departmental) management till 1873 when the management was assumed by Government, even of Inam Abkari revenue, Inamdars being allowed to enjoy the net revenue realised in their villages. It is noteworthy that the amount payable by Government of Government Contractor to a privileged Inamdar has all along been regulated by custom. Equally important is the fact that the principle of consumption is all in all in determining the toddy excise due to an Inamdar. All this is made perfectly clear in Government Order No.1969-75, dated 2-12-1887 which may be called the Magna Charta of Inamdars' toddy rights. The toddy Revenue is held to be comprised of (i) a rent for toddy trees which is in the nature of a payment to

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the land-lords as the price of the produce of the - trees standing on his land and (ii) an excise duty which is paid for the privilege of selling toddy which is an excisable article. This position is repeatedly accepted by Government in every official document - that has any bearing on the subject. During the whole period of District-war contract system which was in - force till 1892-1893 it was the exclusive privilege of drawing toddy from date trees growing on Government ✗ waste-land, and selling it by Districts that was leased out for a stipulated sum of money, which, however, was - subsequently substituted by that of selling toddy by - shops and groves during the Farming Period (1892-1893 to 1896-1897) with a view to augment the Excise Revenue by preventing a series of middlemen from participating in it and to preserve the extensive date groves belonging to Government against their indiscriminate destruction by District Contractors. It was this mode of - leasing out shops and groves separately for annual rent that first became responsible for the troubles of these Inamdars who had only shops but no trees as Government began to with-hold the grove rent realised by the sale of toddy groves situate outside those Inam villages but allotted from time immemorial to the particular Inam - villages, the reason being that Government had not till then sanctioned any system of rules for regulating the payment of Inamdars toddy revenue. After a couple of years' experience of the Farming system Mr. L. Ricketts, the then Excise Commissioner brought to the notice of - Government that that system also called for further - changes as the yearly farmer showed no interest in the

conservancy

conservancy of date groves, suggested that the best remedy would appear to be the introduction of the tree-tax system which was said to have been brought into force inthe Madras Presidency for the same reasons and promised early submission of definite proposals in the matter. Immediately as a preliminary step necessary instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner. The idea took a definite shape with the introduction of the Preliminary tree-tax system in 1897-98, which - during next year was followed by the introduction of the new system in all its entirety into the Province. Side by side with ushering in the system of licenses for tapping date trees Government gradually evolved in August 1901 a system of rules for regulating the payment of toddy revenue due to Inamdars, based on the - principle that revenue from duty or tax should follow the locality of consumption.

Administration of Yelandur Jahgir Excise.

(8) The Jahgir of Yelandur which was granted to Dewan Purnaiya on the 27th December 1807 was made over to him with all items of revenue intact, including - those under "Toddy and Spirituous liquors," the Sanad granting it concluding thus with reference to the - enjoyment of the estate by the Jahgirdar and his posterity, Viz.,"always retaining possession thereof and of all the advantages which may therefrom arise." As there have never been any toddy groves worth the name in the Jahgir and as toddy is always drawn for Jahgir -

shops

shops from Government groves in the Chamarajanagar Taluk it naturally follows that the Jahgir was handed over to Dewan Purnaiya with the right of tapping toddy in the said Mamool groves. Even a cursory glance at the available records in the Jahgir discloses the fact - that from 1807 to 1843-44 the management of the Jahgir punchabab was either amani or farmed. In 1844-45 - when the Jahgir was under Government management one Balarama Singhaiya, the Head Sheristadar of the Ashtagram Division Office was deputed to departmentally - manage the Jahgir Panchabab with a special establishment, and from 1845-46 to July 1862 the department was managed by the Jahgir establishment. Then began the contract system which is still in force.

Documentary evidence as to Jahgirdar's toddy and other Abkari Revenue.

(9) Luckily there is such an overwhelming mass of evidence supported by old and genuine records as to the right and actual enjoyment of all items of Panchabab that I cannot omit to refer to a few at least - that have a direct bearing upon Jahgir Toddy. Enclosure No.I is a copy of the abstract of the annual statement of the Jahgir Toddy Revenue for the year 1861-62 wnen again during the minority of my revered uncle -the late Jahgirdar Sir P.N. Krishna Murti, the Jahgir was - under the management of the Ashtagram Division Superintendent. This is an important document which sums up at - once all the rights andprivileges which the Jahgirdar is

entitled

entitled to in the matter of his Jahgir Toddy Revenue, referring as it does, to the small quantity of toddy locally manufactured as also the large quantity imported from Chamarajanagar Taluq, the quantity allotted to each of the Jahgir shops, the revenue realised, the - fines imposed for infringing the terms of sales, fines levied for bringing toddy without permit and fine and - confiscation of toddy brought by theft, and, under - expenditure, commission paid to the vendors, transport and other charges. Enclosure No.II is a copy of the - Jangiraar's order, Panchabab, No.10 dated 6-12-1854 which conclusively proves that in order to ensure efficient supply of toddy to the Jahgir shops the Mamool toddy - groves in the Chamarajanagar Taluk were being managed by the Jahgir Mutsaddies and peons appointed for the - purpose. Enclosure No.III is a copy of the Ashtagram Division Huzur Office (Panchabab Department) No.9, dated 21-7-1844, authorizing the Jahgir Head Amina Rukkmudeen to get the required quantities of Arrack, Ganja and - tobacco direct from Government Duyam Darogas in charge thereof at Mysore in order to save the inconvenience - and delay caused by first applying to the Division Office for necessary orders and then getting those excisable articles for sale in the Jahgir from the departments concerned. Enclosure No.IV is a copy of Division - Superintendent Captain Pearse's order No.4 dated 10-8-63 to the Jahgir Amildar to state authoritatively that the Jahgir possessed the right of distilling arrack and - that the objection of the Kollegal Tahsildar against -

out-still

outstill in the Jahgir Village-Mamballi were wholly futile as the Jahgir right was not opposed to mamool. Enclosure No.V is a copy of the agreement executed in favour of the Jahgir Taluk Office by the Toddy Contractors for the year Nala selling forth the same terms of sale as between Government and other Toddy renters. Last and by no means least is the observation made by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, in his judgment (which on appeal was un-held by Government) in the Miscellaneous Case No.3 of 1888-1890 which runs as follows:- "As toddy is drawn in Government groves in the Chamarajanagar Taluk for sale in the Jahgir limits, no toddy being available within the Jahgir, a rent for toddy groves, i.e., the juice of toddy where it is drawn should also in common fairness be debited against the Jahgir receipts though the Amildar of Yelandur objects." So in return for the imported toddy from Government groves the trees rent is held to be the only amount which the Jahgir should give the Chamarajanagar Taluq credit for.

<u>The existing rules of August 1901 versus those proposed regarding the settlement of Inamdars' claims to toddy revenue</u>.

(10. After a long and sustained effort and deliberation for over a quarter of a century on the part of Government they were pleased to sanction the rules of 1901 which were based on the principle of consumption in accordance with the Excise system prevailing everywhere

everywhere in regard to all intoxicating drinks and drugs. So the present rules from 9 to 15 provide for payment of toddy revenue under the tree-tax system to every privileged Inamdar if only there is consumption of toddy in his village. This principle is now obviously diacarded and revenue from excise duty is made to follow the placeof manufacture in direct contravention of all approved canons of taxation. Naturally the result is doubly disastrous -it denies tree-tax to those who are up-to now entitled to it and gives it to those that have nothing to do with it. Next theproposed rules seem to lay special stress on the fact that the duly entitled proprietor of an Inam village shall get only the <u>revenue actually accruing in his village</u> as though the existing ones gratuitously provide for him something accruing elsewhere. Government were on the other hand satisfied that the toddy revenue was wholly contributed by consumers and must needs go to the place of consumption, especially in view of toddy being the sole monopoly of the State and its manufacture not entailing any appreciable outlay of capital. So the literal application of the so called actually accruement of the revenue in the village is wrong on principle and a grievous injustice to all those Inamdars who are enjoying the privileges from time immemorial with full knowledge and sanction of Government. The inequity of the proposed measure does not end here. For, Section 9, Clause (ii) of the proposed rules arbitrarily fixes the <u>maximum</u> of the shop-rent payable to an Inamdar at the average realization from this item in respect of his shop during

Rule 13

the

the three official years preceding 1915-1916, in spite of the contingency of a higher rent being - actually realized during future sales. Again - Caluse (iii) of the same Section lays down a lower scale of tree-tax, with provision to still more - lower it at future emergency, even in the case of trees actually tapped within the limits of an Inam Village while in fact Government are collecting at a higher rate from licensees. There seems to be - absolutely no manner of justification for this kind of appropriation by Government of revenue which - avowedly belongs to others. The other changes proposed, though also open to objection, do not appear to be sufficiently grave to call for special remarks. It needs no stretch of imagination for one to see what fatal misconception of principle and practice pervades the proposed revision of rules, and how unjustly and arbitrarily it affects so many vested - interests without any excuse for such violent and - oppressive measure, unless the object of Government is to expressly reserve to themselves much of the - revenue justly due to Inamdars it behoves them to - drop the proposed revision altogether.

Financial results.

(ii) When it is borne in mind that the privileged Inamdars besides being entitled to the rent for their date trees like ordinary Inamdars are further entitled to the Toddy Excise (the value of the selling - right) on toddy consumed within the limits of their -

villages

villages, whether this toddy is the produce of their own date trees or is imported from outside the limits of their Inam villages, the disastrous consequences that will result from the proposed rules to Inamdars owing toddy shops without trees will at once become manifest. For what was till the introduction of the tree-tax system understood to be the tapping and vending right of the privileged Inamdars has since been split up purely for administrative purposes into tree-tax and shop rent of which the former is now contemplated to be permanently denied to them. If so, the toddy revenue of the Jahgir will at once suffer most seriously and will soon shrink to such an extent that it will be merely nominal. When Jahgir undisputedly enjoys the immemorial privilege of tapping toddy in Government toddy groves in Chamarajanagar Taluq and selling it in Jahgir shops, there is not the slightest reason why it should be deprived of most of its toddy revenue in the name of tree-tax which admittedly was introduced into the State to save Government toddy groves from their impending destruction. The disposal by auction of the right to produce and sell fermented toddy is universal all over India except in Madras and Bombay where also the system of taxing production and sale of toddy separately has been in force only during less than 30 years past. As the Indian Excise Committee and the Government of India are of mind in the matter of steady enhancement of tree-tax so as to reduce the vend fee or shop rent to a subsidiary amount of revenue (Vide paragraphs 163 and 164

of

of the Indian Excise Committee's report and the - Government of India Resolution No.2997, dated 16-5-07) there is absolutely no doubt of the tree-tax in Mysore advancing so high that the Jahgir toddy revenue will practically be destroyed at no distant date. From the comparative statement (Enclosure No.VI) it is easy to mark the injustice, loss and hardship caused by the - with-holding of much of the toddy revenue due to the Jahgir. The Jahgir toddy revenue in 1891-1892 was - Rs.10853 as against Rs.982410 for the Province. Owing to the saving of the Revenue from being monopolised - by a large number of intermediaries during 1892-93 provincial receipts under toddy rose to Rs.1407997, i.e., there was an increase of 43.3 per cent. With the - corresponding increase in the Jahgir Revenue which - for the very same reason must have necessarily accrued as in Government Taluks, the toddy revenue during - 1892-1893 should have been 15551, but actually the - amount refunded to the Jahgirdar was only Rs.8400/-. The truth, however, was that the Jahgir revenue actually realised was Rs.19670-9-2 of which Rs.11270-9-2 was quietly locked up in the Government Treasury instead of letting it find its way to the Jahgir. In order to make the statistical results as thoroughly reliable as as possible quinquennial averages are struck for the prefarming, farming and regular tree-tax period and the latest quinquennium for which published statistics are available. Even the average revenue as noted in column 6 of the statement for each quinquennium which should have accrued had it kept pace with the expansion of - Provincial toddy revenue is considerably high to indicate

the

the loss of Revenue to the Jahgir. But the fact was as might be borne out by column 7, that with the expansion of provincial revenue, the Jahgir revenue also expanded by the same cause, Viz., the elimination of middlemen who till 1892-1893 appropriated much of the toddy revenue, but Government have long been hesitating to pay the Jahgirdar his dues. With the introduction also of the tree-tax system which bifurcated the shop-rent of the pre-farming period into vend fee and tree-tax, the payment of the latter was with-held pending the issue of rules regulating its payment to Inamdars. Though rules were sanctioned in 1901 and Jahgirdar's claims to toddy revenue were thereunder enquired into and reported to Government some nine years ago, there has nevertheless been no sanction accorded to the outstanding arrears. On the other hand all that Government had done in the matter in the past seems now to be undone by the proposed revision of existing rules.

Conclusion

(12). From what has been stated in the foregoing paragraph it is clear that the main feature of the tree-tax system is the levy of as much taxation as possible upon date trees and that in the event of tree-tax realized for tapping trees in mamool groves assigned to the Jahgir being permanently sequestered by Government there will be a considerable falling off in the permanent revenue of the Jahgir. It will affect the Jahgir finances so seriously that the Jahgirdar will find him-

-self

himself fully embarassed to do his duty efficiently to his Jahgir rayats, to make the statutory payments to the several annuitants and to maintain his dignity and prestige as Jahgirdar. Whatever may be the - ultimate decision of Government in the matter of keeping or revising existing rules in regard to Inam Villages generally, I beg that His Highness the Maharajá's Government may graciously be pleased to bear in mind - and to give due weight to the special distinguishing features of the Yelandur Jahgir, Viz., its clear title based on Sanad and other documents, long enjoyments and the peculiar position, status and responsibility of the Jahgirdar and to give fullest effect to the solemn injunctions of the original donors of the Jahgir by enabling him to always retain all the advantages that may arise from possessing his Jahgir.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient servant,

Kacamma Nanjaraja

Jahgirdar of Yelandur.

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I

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಭಿನ್ನರಾಶಿಗಳು

ಭಿನ್ನರಾಶಿಗಳ ಸಂಕಲನ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಕಲನ

ಒಂದೇ ಛೇದವಿರುವ ಭಿನ್ನರಾಶಿಗಳ ಸಂಕಲನ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಕಲನ

ಉದಾ: $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

ಉದಾ: $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$

ಉದಾ: $\frac{5}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{3}{9}$

ಉದಾ: $\frac{7}{11} - \frac{3}{11} - \frac{2}{11} = \frac{2}{11}$

ಭಿನ್ನರಾಶಿಗಳ ಛೇದಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಸಂಕಲನ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಕಲನ

ಭಿನ್ನರಾಶಿಗಳ ಛೇದಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕಲನ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯವಕಲನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮೊದಲು ಅವುಗಳ ಛೇದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಲ.ಸಾ.ಅ. ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಉದಾ: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$

ಇಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಮತ್ತು 3 ರ ಲ.ಸಾ.ಅ. = 6

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$

$\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

ಉದಾ: $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{6}$

ಇಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಮತ್ತು 6 ರ ಲ.ಸಾ.ಅ. = 12

$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$, $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12}$

$\frac{9}{12} - \frac{2}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$

ಮಿಶ್ರ ಭಿನ್ನರಾಶಿಗಳ ಸಂಕಲನ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಕಲನ

ಮಿಶ್ರ ಭಿನ್ನರಾಶಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕಲನ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯವಕಲನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮೊದಲು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಪವರ್ತನ ಭಿನ್ನರಾಶಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಉದಾ: $2\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2}$

ಇಲ್ಲಿ 3 ಮತ್ತು 2 ರ ಲ.ಸಾ.ಅ. = 6

$= \frac{14}{6} + \frac{9}{6}$

$= \frac{23}{6} = 3\frac{5}{6}$

ಉದಾ: $3\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{13}{4} - \frac{3}{2}$

ಇಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಮತ್ತು 2 ರ ಲ.ಸಾ.ಅ. = 4

$= \frac{13}{4} - \frac{6}{4}$

$= \frac{7}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4}$

ગણિત ૨ = ૪ કલાક

ગણિત ૨ = ૪ કલાક

ગણિત ૨ = ૪ કલાક

ગુણોત્તર અને પ્રમાણ

ગુણોત્તર

બે સંખ્યા કે રાશિઓ વચ્ચેનો સરખામણીનો સંબંધ

ગુણોત્તર = પહેલી સંખ્યા ÷ બીજી સંખ્યા

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ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૩

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ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૪૮

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ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૦

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૧

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૨

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૩

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૪

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૫

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૬

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૭

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૮

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૫૯

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૦

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૧

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૨

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૩

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૪

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૫

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૬

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૭

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૮

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૬૯

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૭૦

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૭૧

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૭૨

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૭૩

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૭૪

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૭૫

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૭૬

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ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૮૩

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ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૮૫

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૮૬

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૮૭

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૮૮

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૮૯

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૦

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૧

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૨

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૩

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૪

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૫

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૬

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૭

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૮

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૯૯

ગુણોત્તરમાં પદ = ૧૦૦

ઉકેલ

ધારો કે, ત્રણ ક્રમિક સંખ્યાઓ x, $x+1$, $x+2$ છે.

પ્રશ્ન પ્રમાણે,

$x + (x+1) + (x+2) = 51$

$3x + 3 = 51$

$3x = 51 - 3$

$3x = 48$

$x = \frac{48}{3}$

$x = 16$

$x+1 = 17$

$x+2 = 18$

ત્રણ ક્રમિક સંખ્યાઓ 16, 17, 18 છે.

ધારો કે, ત્રણ ક્રમિક સંખ્યાઓ x, $x+1$, $x+2$ છે.

પ્રશ્ન પ્રમાણે,

$x + (x+1) + (x+2) = 51$

$3x + 3 = 51$

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ત્રણ ક્રમિક સંખ્યાઓ 16, 17, 18 છે.

ધારો કે, ત્રણ ક્રમિક સંખ્યાઓ x, $x+1$, $x+2$ છે.

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$3x = 48$

$x = \frac{48}{3}$

$x = 16$

$x+1 = 17$

$x+2 = 18$

ત્રણ ક્રમિક સંખ્યાઓ 16, 17, 18 છે.

ગણિત ૨ ઉદાહરણ સાથે સમજૂતી

ધોરણ ૮ વિજ્ઞાન પ્રયોગશાળા

ગણિત ૨ ઉદાહરણ

ગણિત ૨ ઉદાહરણ

ગણિત ૨ ઉદાહરણ

प्रश्नमाला २

$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{8}{5} = \frac{24}{20} = 1\frac{4}{20}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{8

ગુણોત્તરનું સરળ સ્વરૂપ

૨૮૨૫ = ૨ બાદબાકી ૯૫૦ ભાગાકાર ૯૫૦ ÷ ૨

ભાગાકાર ૨ ૨૫૨૫ ÷ ૯ ગુણાકાર

ગુણોત્તરનું સરળ સ્વરૂપ

ગુણોત્તર ૨ ૨૫૨૫ ÷ ૯ ગુણાકાર

ગુણોત્તરનું સરળ સ્વરૂપ

૨૪૨૧ = ઉંમરનો ગુણોત્તર ૨૧ ÷ ૨૪ ગુણાકાર

ગુણોત્તરનું સરળ સ્વરૂપ

ગુણોત્તરનું સરળ સ્વરૂપ

૨૪૨૧ = ૨૪ × ૨૧ ÷ ૨૪ ગુણાકાર

ગુણોત્તરનું સરળ સ્વરૂપ

૨૪૨૧ = ૨૪ ×

"Copy"

To

The Jaghirdar of
Yelandur

Bangalore
27.5.1916.

II

"Copy"

Narasimha Rau Brothers

Jaghirdar of Yelandur.

Bangalore

27. 5. 1916

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Copy"

Thanna Chenbrunaey

Jagirdar of Elpelaudur

Bangalore

27. 5. 1716

Yaghnarayan Iyengar
Bangalore
27.5.1916

Thiruvengadathan Ramanujam

"Copy"

To / The Secretary
Supdt. Archaeological Survey

Provincial Toddy Revenues for 20 years — VI

evenue of ir, had it kept pace the expansion of Provincial evenue	Actual demand of the Jaghir revenue			Remarks
6	7			8
	8673			Realizations during (1892-93 to
	8673			1896-97) are shewn as demand
9111	8678			in Column 7
	8676			
	10853			
	23880			
	30679	11		
15266	24000			
	25245			
	25245			
	16789	11		
	26835	8		
17310	26031	1		
	18098	2		
	20992	6	1	
	27408	12		
	23635	4		
22778	20128	6		
	22742			
	19956	2		
322325	397219	15	1	

Nacamma Nandanna

Jaghirdar of Yelandu

ಯಜಮಾನರಾಂಶ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ

ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದ ಪಾಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಗಿರುವ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ

ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕುವ ವಿಧಾನ

ಕೃಷಿಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ

ಕೆಲಸ	ಕೆಲಸದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಕೂಲಿ ದರ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೂಲಿ
ಗದ್ದೆ ಉಳುವುದು	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೧೨೦೦	೧೨೦೦
ಬಿತ್ತನೆ	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೪೦೦	೪೦೦
ಕಳೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೬೦೦	೬೦೦
ಕೊಯ್ಲು	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೧೨೦೦	೧೨೦೦
ಒಕ್ಕಣೆ	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೮೦೦	೮೦೦
ಒಟ್ಟು			೪೨೦೦

ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ ಖರ್ಚು

ಹೆಸರು	ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಬೆಲೆ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ
ಸಗಣಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ	೧೦ ಟನ್	೧೦೦೦	೧೦೦೦೦
ಯೂರಿಯಾ	೧೦೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ	೬	೬೦೦
ಡಿ.ಎ.ಪಿ	೧೦೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ	೨೪	೨೪೦೦
ಪೊಟ್ಯಾಷ್	೧೦೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ	೧೭	೧೭೦೦
ಬೀಜ	೧೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ	೨೦೦	೨೦೦೦
ಒಟ್ಟು			೧೭೭೦೦

ಕೃಷಿಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೂಲಿ ಹಣ

ಕೆಲಸ	ಕೆಲಸದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಕೂಲಿ ದರ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೂಲಿ
ಗದ್ದೆ ಉಳುವುದು	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೧೨೦೦	೧೨೦೦
ಬಿತ್ತನೆ	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೪೦೦	೪೦೦
ಕಳೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೬೦೦	೬೦೦
ಕೊಯ್ಲು	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೧೨೦೦	೧೨೦೦
ಒಕ್ಕಣೆ	೧ ಎಕರೆ	೮೦೦	೮೦೦
ಒಟ್ಟು			೪೨೦೦

ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ ಖರ್ಚು

ಹೆಸರು	ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಬೆಲೆ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ
ಸಗಣಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ	೧೦ ಟನ್	೧೦೦೦	೧೦೦೦೦
ಯೂರಿಯಾ	೧೦೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ	೬	೬೦೦
ಡಿ.ಎ.ಪಿ	೧೦೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ	೨೪	೨೪೦೦
ಪೊಟ್ಯಾಷ್	೧೦೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ	೧೭	೧೭೦೦
ಬೀಜ	೧೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ	೨೦೦	೨೦೦೦
ಒಟ್ಟು			೧೭೭೦೦

ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ ಹಿಂದಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಿತ್ತಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಲವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿತ್ತು.

"Copy"

Nagamma Mandhumurthy

Jaghirdar of Yelaudur

Bangalore

27-5 1916

Comparative Statement of the Gelaudur Jaghir

Years	Annual revenue of		Quinquennial avera	
	Jaghir	Province	Jaghir	Province
	2	3	4	5
1887 - 88	8,673	7,95,608		
1888 - 89	8,673	7,94,463		
1889 - 90	8,678	7,94,100	9,111	8,70,110
1890 - 91	8,676	9,83,968		
1891 - 92	10,853	9,82,410		
1892 - 93	8,400	14,07,997		
1893 - 94	10,791	13,90,762		
1894 - 95	8,439	14,24,834	9071	14,57,958
1895 - 96	8,861	14,94,643		
1896 - 97	8,861	15,71,552		
1898 - 99	10,080	13,08,479		
1899 - 1900	19,776	16,64,921		
1900 - 1901	20,148	18,83,257	15,260	16,53,164
1901 - 1902	12,180	16,92,586		
1902 - 03	14,118	17,16,577		
1909 - 1910	17,865	20,42,982		
1910 - 1911	15,480	19,61,244		
1911 - 1912	11,719	20,56,443	14,535	21,75,300
1912 - 1913	13,807	23,16,291		
1913 - 1914	13,807	24,99,538		
Total	2,39,885	30,782,655	2,39,885	30,782,660

Bangalore
Dated 27th May 1916

DIARY No 3395

15.6.16

SECTION SR

FILE No.

SERIAL No.

W. D. 2725—GPB—2,000—5-5-16

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

REPLY.

(To be written on this margin.)

NOTE

Dated June 1916.

Mr. H.Nanjundaraj Urs.
Mr. A.C.Devaraj Urs.
The Agent, Sri Parakala Mutt.

Three letters received from the marginally noted gentlemen, offering their criticisms on the draft rules recently published, on the subject of the claim of Inamdars to excise revenue

****

Forwarded to the Secretary, Revenue Department, for consideration.

The subject should be brought on the Council Agenda.

24.6.16 RC

The Secretary,

Revenue Department.

As Br ii

Encl

for 26/6/16

Mas

Encl for 2 Nos

Petition from Mr.V.Raghavachar, Inamdar and Advocate, Mysore, in the matter of the draft rules regulating the Inamdar's claim to Excise revenue.

Forwarded to the Secretary, Revenue Department, for needful action along with the other suggestions that may have been received on the subject.

By order

Under Secy

23/6

A.S. Br II

24/6/16

Abstract Submitted for information 24/6

FH. 25 916

EAN. Ex. 17 920

IN REGARD TO EXCISE REVENUE SOME of the privileged Inamdars of Mysore have had an outstanding-grievance for a long time now. To these have been proposed to be added a few more in the changes the Government of His Highness the Maharaja notified sometime ago in the *Mysore Government Gazette*. The objections to these changes have been copiously dealt with in the columns of the *Karnataka Patrika* and in some of the letters that appeared in a few other journals. The Government of Mysore had called for representations in regard to these changes from the public and we are informed that an influential and weighty representation has been sent up by some of the Inamdars who would be adversely affected by these changes. We trust, with their usual large mindedness and spirit of fair play, the Government would sift the matter thoroughly and would do nothing to violate long standing vested interests created and respected by their predecessors in office.

Forwarded to Pr II

Fm. 83 of 16

ವೃತ್ತಾಂತ-ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ, ತಾರೀಖು ೧೩ನೇ ಜೂಲೈ, ೧೯೧೬.

ಇನಾಂದಾರರು, ಜೋಡಿದಾರರು, ವೃತ್ತಿವಂತರೂ

ಅಯ್ಯಾ,—ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾಂತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಇನಾಂದಾರರು (ಜೋಡಿದಾರ್ರು, ಜಹಗೀರುದಾರ್ರು ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿವಂತರು ಮೊದಲಾದವರು) ಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ರುಜುಮಾಡಿರುವವನು ಶೃತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದೇನಂದರೆ—

ಇದೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ 9 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಮೈಸೂರು ಗೆಜಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗನರಲ್ ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಅಬ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಾಬಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುವ ಕೆಲವುರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಹಂಗಾಮಿತರೀಖು ಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಶೇಂದಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಬಾಬಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಪೂರ್ತಾ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಪಾವತಿ ಆಗುವಂತೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಆಗದೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಆಗುತ್ತೆ.

ಈ ರೂಲುಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶಗಳು:—(1) ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಕಾಣ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗಿಡಗಳು ಇದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಗೆ ದುಕಾಣ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರೀ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಸಹಾ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಆದರೆ ಟ್ರೀ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊಕರೂರು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಗಿಡ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆ (1½) ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಟ್ರೀ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಇದೆ. ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ (1½) ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವುದು. ಬಾಕಿ ಎಂಟಾಣೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಮುಂದೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಟ್ರೀ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅದೂ ಸಹಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೂವರೆ (1½) ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಟ್ರೀ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾಂದಾರನು ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಮೊಬಲಿಗೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. (2) ದುಕಾಣ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಹಿಂದಲ ಮೂರು (3) ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ್ದು ಅಂದರೆ 1915-16 ನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮೂರು ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ್ದು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಮೂರಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿದರೆ ಆಖೈರು ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ದುಕಾಣ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇನಾಂದಾರ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಇನಾಂದಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ; ಕಡಮೆ ಆದರೆ ಕಡಮೆ ನೊಬಲಗೇ ಇನಾಂದಾರನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. (3) ಇನಾಂದಾರನ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬೌಂಡರಿ (ಎಲ್ಲೆಕಟ್ಟು) ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಶೇಂದಿ ಗಿಡಗಳಿಂದ ಉತಾರಾಗಿ ಇನಾಂದಾರನ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ದುಕಾಣ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೊಕರೂರಾಗುವ ಟ್ರೀ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂತ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಆಗಿರುವ ಹಳೇ ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ರೂಲ್ಸು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟುದಾರನು ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಜವಿಣ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲೀ, ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವನದಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಲೀ, ಇನಾಂದಾರನ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ದುಕಾಣ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಗಪಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಉತಾರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಟ್ರೀ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇನೇ ಶೇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಹಕ್ಕೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಗೈರೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಇವೆ.

ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ರೂಲ್ಸು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಹಜರತ್ ದಿವಾಣ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೂ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅನೇಕ ಇನಾಂದಾರರೂ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಇದೇನೆ.

ತಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಇನಾಂದಾರರಷ್ಟೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಬ್ಕಾರಿ ಯಾವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಗಲೀ ತಮಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಉಂಟು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯು ತಮಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈಗ ಗೆಜಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಆಗಿರುವ ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ರೂಲ್ಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ತಮಗೂ ಬರುವ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನ್ ಆಗುತ್ತೆ. ತಮಗೂ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ರೂಲ್ಸು ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದು, ಉಚಿತವೆಂದು ತೋರಿದರೆ ರೂಲ್ಸನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಕೂಡದೆಂದು

ಗನರಲ್ ಮೆಂಟಿಗೂ, ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೂ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ದಿವಾಣ್‌ರಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಪು.

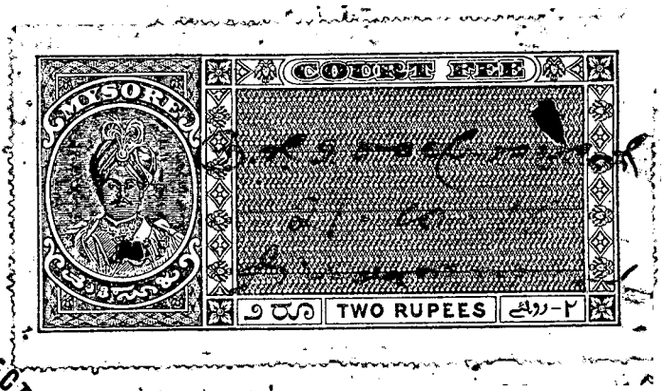
8 ನೇ ಜೂಲೈ, 1916.
ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಅಡ್ವೊಕೇಟ್ ವಿ. ರಾಘವಾಚಾರ್ರು,
ರಮಾವಿಲಾಸ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ.

Forwarded for Record

Re. 7-46
Secy

1917



DIARY NO 869
10 (b)(i)
SECTION
FILE NO.
GEN. & REV. SECTT.
23 OCT 1916

amount actually received by him in respect of the Shop during the preceding three years

[illegible]

Free tax ಅನ್ನೋ Shop rent ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Shop rent ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅಂತ ಅರ್ಥ. ಹಾಗಾದ್ರೆ Free tax ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಏನು? ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

Free tax ಅನ್ನೋದು Shop rent ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Free tax ಅನ್ನೋದು Shop rent ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Shop rent ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅಂತ ಅರ್ಥ. ಹಾಗಾದ್ರೆ Free tax ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಏನು? ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Free tax ಅನ್ನೋದು Shop rent ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Shop rent ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅಂತ ಅರ್ಥ. ಹಾಗಾದ್ರೆ Free tax ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಏನು? ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Shop rent ಅನ್ನೋದು Free tax ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Shop rent ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅಂತ ಅರ್ಥ. ಹಾಗಾದ್ರೆ Free tax ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಏನು? ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರ ಚಲಂಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Free tax, Shah rent-ಎಂಬ
ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ Shah rent-ಎಂದರೆ ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ
ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಗುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು
ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ
ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ
ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಇತರ ಆದಾಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ
ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ
ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ
ಇತರ ಆದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು
ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ
ಇತರ ಆದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು
ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ
ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಇತರ ಆದಾಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ
ಸೇರಿಸಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆವಲ್ಲವೆ?
ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ
ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇತರ ಆದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ
ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ
ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ 25 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ
ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು
ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ
ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಇತರ ಆದಾಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ
ಸೇರಿಸಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆವಲ್ಲವೆ?
ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ
ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇತರ ಆದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ
ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ
ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ 25 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ
ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು

(1)

"Whenever an Anandar entitled to Excise revenue from toddy is willing to compound his right to the Abkari Revenue Government will be prepared to sanction an immediate payment of Twenty five (25) times the average annual amount received by him on respect of the al- Abkari Revenue during the preceding three years.

ಅಂದರೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವ ಆನಂದರಿಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಪಡೆದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು (25) ಪಟ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಕಲಮು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಲಮಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆನಂದರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಹಣವು ಅವರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು (Tax, Shist rent- ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಶುಲ್ಕ) ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಹಣವು ಅವರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆದಾಯದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು (25) ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಷರತ್ತನ್ನು ಸಹ ಈ ಕಲಮು ವಿಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಆನಂದರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆದಾಯವು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಹಣವು ಸಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆದಾಯವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಹಣವು ಸಹ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಲಮಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವ ಹಣವು ಅವರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆದಾಯದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು (25) ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬಾರದು.

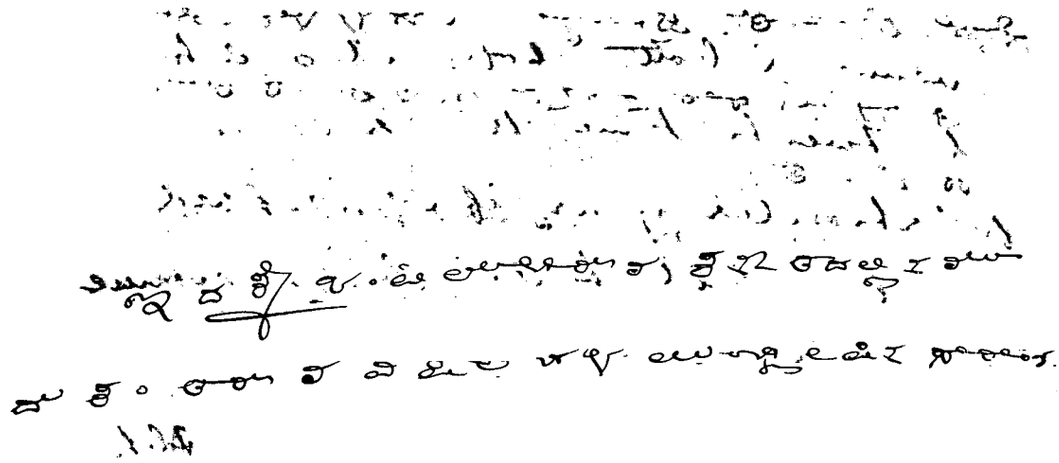
ದಿನಾಂಕ 21-10-[illegible]

Yours sincerely

Jayaseerder Inamdar & Advocates

Ramanilas Agrahar

Mysore.



The Existing Rule 2 5th - Stands thus

Aliences wish to Compound with government for lump sum payments wherever proprietors of alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue are willing to Compound with Government for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from Excise Revenue when the average for the ten years i e of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1876 the matters should be reported for the orders of Government

and the draft rule proposed to be substituted in its place stands thus:-

" Whenever an Inamdar entitled to Excise revenue from toddy is willing to compound his right to Shop rent Government will be prepared to Sanction for an immediate payment of 20 times the average annual amount actually received by him in respect of that Shop during the preceding three years

It is clear from the Existing Rule that an

an Inamdar who is entitled to Abkari Revenue (both Shop rent and tree tax) will get twenty times the revenue of some particular year if he is prepared to sell his right to the Abkari revenue to the Government. But the draft Rule number 25 omits the words Abkari revenue and lays down in its place that whenever an Inamdar entitled to Excise Abkari Revenue from toddy is willing to compound his right to Shop rent Government will be prepared to sanction for an immediate payment of twenty (20) times the average annual amount actually received by him in respect of that Shop during the preceding three years.

Would an Inamdar who is entitled both to the Shop rent and tree tax whatever it is sell his right to the Abkari Revenue for twenty times the value of the Shop rent alone? What will become of his right to the tree tax whatever it would be? Has he to give it up for nothing

In the draft rule the words Abkari Revenue appeared to have been dropped by mistake

and

and in their place the words
Shop rent have been substituted
If the omission is by mistake
or even intentional I beg to suggest
the words in the old rule Abkari
Revenue may be retained otherwise
as no Inamdar would sell his right
by receiving twenty (20) times the Shop
rent alone whatever the new rule
would remain useless

As the rule 25 now stands
offering to the Inamdar twenty (20)
times the Abkari Revenue (both tree
tax and Shop rent) for a particular
year is not sufficiently attractive
to sell his right ~~to sell his right~~
to the Abkari Revenue no Inamdar
has come forward to sell his right

Therefore I suggest that the
sale value may be raised to
Twenty five (25) times If this is
done many Inamdars would
sell their rights to the Government
for the at- price

An Inamdar who sells his right
to the Abkari Revenue cannot get
a good investment at five per
cent If the sale value is raised

as

as suggested he could invest the price he gets either in Mysore Bar or four percent- Mysore Loan or some other Mysore Government guaranteed four (4) per cent- Loan say for instance Bangalore-Chikkaballapur Railway Loan

The rule I propose would stand thus:-

Whenever an Inamdar entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy is willing to compound his right to the Abkari Revenue, Government will be prepared to sanction for an immediate payment of (25) twenty five times the average annual amount actually received by him in respect of the Abkari Revenue during the preceding three years.

I beg to submit that this rule may be considered and adopted

Your most obedient & humble Servant

B 21-10-1916

Raghavachar
Jahageerdar, Inamdar & Advocate,
Ramavilas Agrahara,
Mysore

Given by Mr. V. Raghavachar
in the D. R. A at Mysore

Notes of Arguments

ਦਰਜ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਪੂਰਥਲੇ ਦੀ ਰਿਆਸਤ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਕੇਵਲ ਤਿੰਨ ਪਿੰਡ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਆਮਦਨ ਕੇਵਲ ਤਿੰਨ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਸੀ। ਪਰ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਰਦਰਸ਼ਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਿਆਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਇਤਨਾ ਵਧਾ ਲਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਸੱਤਰ ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਕਪੂਰਥਲੇ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ, ਫਗਵਾੜਾ, ਬੇਗੋਵਾਲ, ਟਾਂਡਾ, ਮੁਕੇਰੀਆਂ, ਦਸੂਹਾ, ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ, ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਲੌਰ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਸਨ।

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਬਾਬਾ ਫਤਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਰਾਜ ਸੰਭਾਲਿਆ। ਉਹ ਵੀ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਯੋਗ ਸ਼ਾਸਕ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤੇ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਕਪੂਰਥਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਮਹਿਲ ਬਣਵਾਇਆ ਜੋ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਬਾਗ਼ ਲਗਵਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਇਮਾਰਤਾਂ ਬਣਵਾਈਆਂ।

ਸੰਨ 1892 ਈ: ਵਿਚ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਜਗਤਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਜ ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ ਤੇ ਬੈਠੇ। ਉਹ ਬੜੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਲਾ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਸਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਹੋਈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਨਵੇਂ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕੀਤੇ।

ਸੰਨ 1901 ਈ: ਵਿਚ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਜਗਤਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਜਗਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਜ ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ ਤੇ ਬੈਠੇ। ਉਹ ਵੀ ਬੜੇ ਯੋਗ ਸ਼ਾਸਕ ਸਾਬਤ ਹੋਏ।

ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳು Free tax ಆಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅವರ ಸಾಧನೆ - ಇವರು 1901 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಾಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತರಾದರು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವನ್ನು ಏರುವ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಅಪಾರವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳು Free tax, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਰਕਮ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਦਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਦੋ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ (1) ਸਾਦਾ ਵਿਆਜ (2) ਚਕਰਵਾਧਾ ਵਿਆਜ (Compound Interest)

(1) ਸਾਦਾ ਵਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ :- ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਜਾਂ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਰਕਮ ਇਕ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਲਈ ਉਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਰਕਮ ਦੇ ਬਦਲੇ ਜੋ ਰਕਮ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਾਪਸ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਦਾ ਵਿਆਜ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੂਲ ਰਕਮ ਉਤੇ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਇਕ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਦਰ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਆਜ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਤੋਂ 100 ਰੁਪਏ ਉਧਾਰ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ 4 ਰੁਪਏ ਵਿਆਜ ਦੇ ਕੇ 104 ਰੁਪਏ ਵਾਪਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਦਾ ਵਿਆਜ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਵਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਉਤੇ ਵਿਆਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਦਰ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਇਕ ਸਮਾਨ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਆਜ ਦੀ ਰਕਮ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ಈ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಹಾದೇವಪ್ಪನವರು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪಾರ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು ಹೀಗಿವೆ:

ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೀನುಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಬಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆ, ಮೀನಿನ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೀನುಗಾರರು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆಳ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಯಾಂತ್ರೀಕೃತ ದೋಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು. ಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಬಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು. ಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಶೀತಲೀಕರಣ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬಂದರುಗಳು, ಮೀನು ಇಳಿಯುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಮೀನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಮೀನುಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಮೀನಿನ ಮಾರಾಟವೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮೀನುಗಾರರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು, ಮೀನಿನ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೀನುಗಾರರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮೀನುಗಾರರ ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮೀನುಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ, ವಿಮೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಮೃತಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವ Free-tax ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು
ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯ
ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಹದ್ದುಬಸ್ತು
ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸದರಿ
ಶ್ರೀ ಅಮೃತಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ
ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ Free-tax ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ
ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ
ಹದ್ದುಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಮೃತಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ Boundary ಯ
ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ
ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಆದರೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾಗದ, ಅಮೃತಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ
ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ
ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಆದರೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾಗದ ಅಮೃತಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ
ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ
ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಆದರೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾಗದ ಅಮೃತಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ
ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ

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ਸ. ਅਤਰ ਰੰਗਾਈਨ ਤੇ ਕਿਲਾ ਨੂੰ ਸ ਰੰਗਾਈਨ
ਤ ਰ ਸਾਰ ਲਖਾਰਤਾ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਕਿਲਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ
ਰਾਮ ਸ ਰੰਗਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ

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ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ
ਰ ਸਾਰ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ ਰਾਮਾਈਨ
ਰਾਮਾਈਨ

ಅಪೀಲು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪೀಲು ಅರ್ಜಿಯ

ಹೈ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಾಲಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆ:

ಅಲ್ಲಾಲಯದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಹೈ ಕೋರ್ಟ್

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ

ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಮಾ ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಅವರು ಕಳೆದ ಹಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕಥೆ, ಕವನ, ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಹಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರ ಮೊದಲ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನ 'ಮಳೆಯ ಹಾಡು' ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಕಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಕಥೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಥೆಗಳೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪರಿಸರದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿವೆ. ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಜನರೇ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತವೆನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಥೆಗಳ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯೂ ಸರಳವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಓದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಂಕಲನದ ಮೊದಲ ಕಥೆ 'ಮಳೆಯ ಹಾಡು' ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕಥೆ. ಮಳೆಯನ್ನೇ ನಂಬಿ ಬದುಕುವ ರೈತರ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕಥೆ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಳೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಒಣಗಿದಾಗ ಸಾಲಗಾರರ ಕಾಟ, ಮಳೆ ಬಂದು ಬೆಳೆ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಹೋದಾಗ ಆಗುವ ನಷ್ಟ – ಎರಡೂ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಯಾತನೆಯನ್ನು ಲೇಖಕಿ ಮನಮುಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಥೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಘಟನೆ ಓದುಗರ ಕಣ್ಣಂಚನ್ನು ಒದ್ದೆಯಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

'ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ' ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ಹಳೆಯ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಮೊಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹಳೆಯ ಸೀರೆ, ಒಂದು ಮುರಿದ ಬಳೆ, ಒಂದು ಪುಟ್ಟ ಕನ್ನಡಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಹಿಂದೆಯೂ ಒಂದು ನೆನಪಿದೆ. ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಆ ನೆನಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗಳು ಅಜ್ಜಿಯ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಈ ಕಥೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮೃದುವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ.

'ಸಂತೆಯ ದಿನ' ಕಥೆಯು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ವಾರದ ಸಂತೆಯ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುವ ಜನರು, ಅವರ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳು – ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಲೇಖಕಿ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸಿರುವುದು ಲೇಖಕಿಯ ಕೌಶಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ. ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಆ ಸಂತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮಳೆಯ ಹಾಡು' ಒಂದು ಓದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನ. ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿರಂಜಿತ ತಿರುವುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಡಂಬರದ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸರಳ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಥೆಗಳ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರಬಹುದಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸಿದರೂ, ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಇದೊಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ. ಹೊಸ ಬರಹಗಾರರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಆಶಿಸೋಣ.

ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದವು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ

copy

ವೇದಾಂತಪ್ರಚಾರೇಚ್ಛಾಕ್ರಾಂತ
ವಿರಕ್ತಶಿಷ್ಯಾಭಿಧಳವರ

ಬೋಧರು

ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಾಭವಧರಂಧರವರು

ವಿಶ್ವತಿಸಂವತ್ಸರದಶ್ರೀವಳಂಶುದ್ಧಗಂಶುಕ್ರವಾರದಲ್ಲು ಶಿವಮೊಕ್ಕ
ಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಹಿಯೋಲಗಕೇಕಾಂಮಂಪ್ಪುನ್ನ
ಸ್ವಕೆಬೂಲ ಆತೂಲಅಂಸಡಾ ಬರಿಕೆಕೆಳ್ಳಿಕೊಟ್ಟನಿರೂಪಿಂಡಾ
ಗಿ ಊರಿಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀವೆಂಕಟಪುರವೆಂಬಗ್ರಾಮದವಂ
ಬಳಾಲ್ಲರು ಪ್ಪುವಳವಕ್ಷಿಕೋಲಿಳೆ ತೆಳ್ಳಾಕಾಂಡ್ಡನ್ನಕೆಂ.
ಬಂಬಿಲು ಊಗ್ರಾವವನ್ನಕೆಂರವುರಮೂಗೋಲ್ರದಳಿಕ್ಕಾಂ
ಬಸೂತ್ರದಂಬಚಿಳ್ಳಾಂಪ್ಪಾಲುಗಳ್ಳಾದ ತಿರಿಮುಲ್ವಕ್ಷಿರ
ಕೀರನವಕ್ಷಿಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಾಚಾರ್ಯರಪ್ಪವೆಕ್ರರಾದ ಮುಖಿಸೂಳನಂ
ಸ್ಥಾನದವಿರವುಗುಳುಗಳ್ಳಾದ. ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ರೀಮದಪುತ್ರಳಾದಶ್ರೀ
ನಿವಾಸಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅಂಬಸಿರ್ಕಳೂನ್ನುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೋಕೆಲೂ ಅಭಿರವಪಿವ
ಕಾ. ವೆಂಕಟಪುರ ಅಂಬಲಿಗ್ರಾಮವೆಲ್ಲಾದು ದಾಖಲೆಳಿಭೂ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಾ
ಕಾ ಚಪುರಗ ಸೈರಳಿಬೂದ ಚವಳ್ಳಾಪುರಂಗಸಹಾ ದಾಖಲೆಯುರಳಿ
ದೋರ್ಥಕೆರೆಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ದುರಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಸ್ತಾಗಸಲ್ಲಕೆರೆಪುರಸ್ಕಾರಂ
ಪುಕೆಲಿಲ್ಲೆಹಸನೆಲ್ಲಾದು ನಾಲ್ಕವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆಸಹಾ ಚೇರಿಲು ತೆಂಡೀರಾಂಯಿ.

ಬೈಳಧಿಯ: ಪಿನಸ್ಗ್ರಾಮದಬಳಿ ಚೇರಿಲು ಸವಳಿದ್ದಾರಿಸಂ.ನೆಲ್ಲೂರದಕಳಿಂ
ಬಾಜೇಬಾಯಿ ಅಲಂಕಾರಾಸುವಳ್ಳಿಲುದ್ಧಪ್ಪೆಲ್ಲಾಯುಂ
ಪತ್ತೆಕರದಳು ಪ್ಪುವಳ್ಳಿಪೇರೆಳಿ ಊಗ್ರಾವುಶ್ರೀಕೇಶಿಕ್ಕು ತೆಂಪುಲ್ಲಾಂ.
೨೨೧೪= ಹೊಅಂಬಲು ನೇರಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆಂ.ಪಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪುರಳ್ಳಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಮಪ್ಪಲ್ಲಾಸಂ.ಕೆಳಿ ಪೊಲಾಸುವಳಿಯಸಂ.ಕಾ.ವೈಲಾಯಸಂಕಾ
ಕೆಲಾದರುಪ್ಪುವಳ್ಳಿಪೇರೆಳಿಕೆಲು ತೆಂಪುಲಾಯಿ
೪/೨೧೪೩. ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಾಊಗ್ರಾವುಶ್ರೀಕೇಶಿಕ್ಕು. ತೆಂಪುರಾಂ

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ಗಣಂಬೆಂಬಲ

ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಾಭವಧರಂಧರವರು ವಿಶ್ವತಿಸಂವತ್ಸರದಶ್ರೀವಳಂ ೨೨೧೪ನೇಶ್ರೀವಿ

battalions took part in the attacks with the best part of a Division in reserve, half the garrison of Sinn was brought up, and the assault was launched by the famous 2nd Division of Constantinopple, veterans of the Balkan War, our opponents in Gallipoli, and generally reckoned the pick of the Turkish Army. The attack opened with a bombardment, but the first notice we had of this was from a regiment on the left, who reported a large hostile force moving north east from the direction of the Sinn Aftar Redoubt. This was confirmed by the gunner observation post. Then the Gurkhas reported that they could see the Turks forming for an attack, which apparently was going to be launched at the trench. The first assault, however, was delivered just south of where the Gurkhas held a salient opposite two captured Turkish field guns. These were like a kill put out for leopard, only they drew the game in to the hunter.

The Gurkhas had got up drag-ropes to bring the guns in after dark, and were bridging the trench when the assault was made. The Turks first rushed the picquet and then attacked in mass with bombs. The Gurkhas held out for about twenty minutes, but they could not get ammunition round quick enough and the Turks were in among them soon after dark. When the line gave, they bombed up the main and parallel trenches towards the Brigade on their right, while a mass of them crossed the open in the direction of the the Twin Pimples. Behind the line some body said it reminded him of a crowd after a football match on a ground where there are two or three gates. It was the most promiscuous melée. The killing was done with bayonets, rifle butts and revolvers. The Turks had exhausted their bombs, and here we had them at a disadvantage, but it was difficult to tell who was who. One dared not shoot. An immense Sikh Subadar caught his Turk by the throat, forced him to the ground and stood on his neck and shot him through the head with his revolver. It was the great coat that proclaimed the Turk and the absence of turban or helmet. A subaltern was walking by the side of a man he thought was a sepoy when he noticed that he was wearing a cap. The fellow had no doubt blundered into the wrong crowd, and seeing the odds were against him was waiting for the chance of an inconspicuous change when his companion of the march quietly drew his revolver and shot him without changing step.

The extraordinary thing was that we had so few casualities. One Brigade Commander collected every rifle he could find, and he and his Brigade Major and Staff Captain with some officers on the spot had rushed up at the first alarm to make a stand at the Twin Pimples, where they were rallying the broken line. There was a definite psychological moment, into which entered three elements of alarm for the Turk. First a salvo of fire from the few rifles we had collected there; then a loud cheer out of the darkness behind, a disciplined and far from spontaneous cheer; and, thirdly, a couple of shells which burst just over our heads into the brown. Some inspired field gunners in the direction of the marsh had chosen this moment to fire these chance shots, and the providence that holds the scales in battle leant our way. The wind of the first shell nearly blew the helmet off the Staff Captain's head. It was too much for the Turks. They began to form and retire. They had been advancing tentatively, buldgeoning and bayoneting everyone they met, but firing very little. No doubt, before they ran up against our improvised line they were feeling very much "in the blues," and their failure to drive the thrust home illustrates the futility of a night attack with an ill-defined objective. The attacking party, even when in greatly superior numbers, is at a disadvantage behind the enemy's line, unless he can create a panic. This the Turks failed to do

In the meantime we received reinforcements. Before ten o'clock they came across the marsh and arrived within two hours of the report of the attack. Half a battalion bombed down the transverse trench and built a barricade; they killed 80 of the enemy, among them a German officer. In a few hours the original line was restored.

Our casualities including the attack in the morning when we captured the position, were insignificant compared to the enemy's. To turn to the troops who held the line on our left flank. Assault after assault was launched on them, six

Mofussil Intelligence.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

GENERAL.

CHAMPION REEF, 26*th May*.—Following the recent arrests of some of the alleged offenders in the torchlight dacoity case (details of which I reported in January), the Police have, after a series of abortive attempts, succeeded in effecting the capture of a Mahomedan, named Syed Esuf, who has been identified as the principal accused in the case, and the man who engineered the dacoity. This brings the total number of arrests up to six, the remaining 13 having yet to be accounted for.

There was an accident in Mc Taggart's section of the Mysore mine last week, as a result of which two coolies were killed.

Mr. S. M. Pritchard, Justice of the Peace, has lately been engaged in the trial of one or two European residents of the Field, who have been charged with violent and unprovoked assault on domestic servants. His Honour has, in each case, found that the charge was justified and imposed certain fines, with the option of nominal terms of imprisonment.

BANGALORE.

A FANCY DRESS DANCE.

BANGALORE, 26*th May*.—The Sergeants of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers last night gave a fancy dress dance in their fine theatre which was attended by about 300 guests, including many of the Sergeants of the Territorial Troops at present of this garrison. Lieutenant-Colonel J.G. Tait and most of the officers of the Regiment were present, as also quite a big sprinkling of Territorial officers. All the factors that combine to make successful recreation of this kind were present—fine weather, a good floor, a well chosen programme in excellent hands like the Regimental Band, capital refreshment arrangements and so forth, so that the earliest departures took place this side at 3 o'clock this morning, the guests being profuse in their acknowledgements of the pains devoted to the function by Captain E. C. Edwards, the Adjutant, who was assisted by Sergeant-Major Best and Sergeants Whittaker and Delang.

There was a great and striking variety of costumes, the character of "Superstition" being placed first by general consent. Miss Harding appeared in all the signs and symbols of bad luck, from the prominent figure of 13 and peacock feather streamers and the wish bone, to a black hat, while very good second honours went to Miss D. Jeremiah as "Royal Auction Bridge" displaying two "hands" that have as yet not been beaten in the ancient game.

THE BLOODSTOCK CLUB, LTD.

Four of the directors and ex-directors of the local Bloodstock Club, Ltd., namely, Messrs W. Brind, D. Buckley, J. C. Midford and J. Ingle, have been served with notices by the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Bangalore to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under Section 294 A, I.P.C., for conducting unauthorised money lotteries during the years 1913 to 1915 on the races for the Viceroy's Cup and the English St. Leger, and to produce all books and vouchers and other records. The notices are made returnable on the 31st instant.

The Club, which has been a registered body in the City from the outset in 1913, was started with the object of providing a social institution for the racing fraternity, with a capital of Rs. 20,000 divided into 200 shares of Rs. 100 each. Its other objects were to import race horses for sale on commission by way of improving the bloodstock of the country, and to deal in bloodstock generally and to some extent in real estate as a means of profit to the Club, and to open similar business in India and Burma. The gentlemen referred to are mostly residents of Bangalore, occupying good positions, who became members of the Club, upon the understanding that permission had been obtained for the lotteries in question as a sporting Club.

THE DRAINAGE OF BRIGADE ROAD.

KOTTAYAM.

THE C. M. S. CENTENARY.

KOTTAYAM, 26*th May*.—The Church Missionary Society in Travancore and Cochin will celebrate its centenary here on the 30th and 31st instant. The programme, will include services in the Pro Cathedral, public meetings, a procession through the town and the laying of the foundation stone by Bishop Gill of a centenary hall. The Home Committee of the C. M. S. will be represented by the Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura and the Rev. E. Langdale Smith, of Madras: Bishop Azariah, of Dornakal, the Rev. K. R. Gopala Iyer, of Tuticorin, the Rev. P. Samuel, of Munnar, the Rev. Kesari, of the London Missionary Society, Nagercoil, and Professor Hogg, of the Madras Christian College, will also attend and take part in the proceedings. The following is a brief résumé of 100 years' work of the Church Missionary Society in Travancore and Cochin :—

English Church work was commenced in this diocese in 1816. The Rev. T. Norton, sent out by the Church Missionary Society, arrived Cochin on the 8th May, 1816. He was shortly joined by the Revs. B. Bailey, H. Baker and seven missionaries of the same Society. These were stationed at Kottayam as a "mission of help" to the ancient Syrian Church of Malabar. They continued their labours of co-operation until 1837, their headquarters being a College erected at Kottayam through the help of Colonel Munro, the British Resident. They supervised the theological and general education of the Syrian clergy. They translated and published the Holy Scriptures in the vernacular. They established schools in most of the Syrian parishes, and assisted in the erection of churches.

In 1837, this co-operation with the Syrian Church ceased, and the missionaries of the C.M.S. devoted themselves to evangelistic work among the non-Christian peoples with the approval of the Bishop of Calcutta. In 1840 the Rev. Joseph Peet opened a C.M.S. mission station at Mavelikara, a stronghold of Hinduism, and was successful in forming many Christian congregations in that neighbourhood. In 1847, the Rev. Henry Baker, junior, opened work among the Hill Arrians, and gathered in most of that tribe. In 1854 the Rev. J. Hawksworth began to evangelise the Pariahs and Pulayas, of whom about 40,000 are members of the Church to-day. In 1879, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Bishop of Madras in supervising this rapidly growing work, the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin was formed, and the Rev. J. M. Speechly, a local C. M. S. missionary, was consecrated as the first Bishop. He was succeeded in 1899 by the Right Rev. Bishop Hodges, who in turn was succeeded by the present Bishop, in 1905. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society opened a station at Trevandrum under Miss Blandford in 1862 and another at Trichur in 1881.

There are two Chaplaincies among Europeans and Eurasians, those of Trevandrum and Quilon and of Cochin and Munnar. Towards the latter the Colonial and Continental Church Society contributes largely. The Diocese has its own Missionary Society supported and administered by its own members. It maintains a mission in the Adur District.

The Indian Church in this Diocese is rapidly becoming self supporting, and the assistance which it receives from the C. M. S. is annually decreasing. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge gives generous help by way of scholarships for students and grants for the publication of the Prayer Book and hymn books and other literature in the vernacular. The total population of Travancore and Cochin is 4 347,085. The total number of Christians is 1,136,960; thus :—Syrian Roman Catholic, 393,57; Latin Roman Catholic, 267,459; Syrian Jacobite, 222,084; St. Thomas (Reformed) Syrian, 75,40; London Missionary Society, 81,666; Anglican Communion, 57,496; Chaldean Syrian, 13,70; Minor Sects, 20,780; Europeans and Eurasians, 4,671. European Missionaries, C.M.S., 8; Chaplains, 2, Lady Missionaries, 13; Indian Clergy 38; Baptized Indian Christians, 55,084; Catechumens, 3,6; Communicants 17,647, Scholars in Day Schools, 14,240; Scholars in Sunday Schools, 11,4; Second Grade College, 1; High Schools for Boys, 3; High School for Girls, 1; Theological College, 1; Normal Training Schools, 3; Industrial Schools, 3; Other Schools, 297; and Printing Establishment, 1.

MINOR TASKS OF OUR FLEET.

MIDSHIPMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Many perilous tasks fall to the lot of the men of the British Navy in their patrol of the North Sea—tasks often entrusted to junior officers, calling for the highest courage and initiative. Among these duties is the work of navigati-

INAMDARS' EXCISE

IN MYSORE

(From a correspon

In an Order published in the of the 9th March, certain alter ed in the existing rules governi of excise revenue from toddy inamdars of the State. Almo Government of H. H. the Ma distinguished for the scrupul have shown for long-standing some of which go back to date of Seringapatam It, therefore, a surprise that the proposed m be virtually subversive of wh ch, one may well presume Government as that of Mys last to desire However, as been proposed, and as the wisely anticipating objectio an expression of opinion but right that the abrog the proposed alterations s set forth, so that the Gove will not be rushed into an un authority. One, who has c basic principles on which mu excise revenue are made, wil posals of the Mysore Goveru counter to these principles, amount to what one is comp a confiscation of the rights o cases. In Mysore there a of *Inam* estates, big and styled privileged inamdars, have been entitled all al "revenue". The excise ag that of the Government adjustments are made in G to the credit of the inamdar is due to them as excise re altogether superfluous to m that the Mysore Governme mitted all along, and at no admit the right and title to of the privileged inamdars i ation that the term "excise in relation to its own exci excise revenue of a ne Province. The effect of the c ed is to make an altogeth croachment upon the excis understood, of the privileged ner that could have been lea

Any one who has the bares excise systems knows tha made up of shop rentals The former is the amount see for the right of s particular place, and the paid for the right of ob of State monopoly—toddy The total revenue from the is derived from these two s tax on the product, fixed and, secondly, the fee, settled the right of vending it at The trend of excise admini constitute gradually the sources of excise revenue, with the lapse of time, a r to a registration fee. Of c long time yet for this pr plished, even in the Madra there can be no question tive view as to the futu excise revenue has been of perfecting such a line The Indian Excise Comm down that "as time goe should be gradually raise the main item of taxat process of differentiation the tree-tax, the tax on monopoly, become virtually the maximum of realisa would be easily distinguis could, at a reduced rate, to the municipal or local where the shop is located. the admission is in itself of tax ought to become the revenue. If so, to deny th tax to a privileged inamd admitted all along, is to go integrity of the *Inam*.

We have said that a stands in regard to his position that the Governm Madras are towards each

REVENUE.

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Mysore Gazette
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RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

WELCOME AT MARSEILLES.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writing from Marseilles, on Thursday in mail week, says:—

Russian Troops are in France. I saw them set foot for the first time on French soil at 2-30 this afternoon in the military dock at Marseilles. It was a wonderful sight for us onlookers; it was a wonderful experience for the Russian officers, and men after their voyage. Think what that journey has been. They reached Marsellies on the 20th April, safe and fit, and after an "uneventful" journey materially, but how fraught with extraordinary moral significance. and how full of meaning for the Allies' irrevocable victory!

A party of Boche prisoners this afternoon looked on, while the Russian troops landed in the French port through which armies of British troops had already passed and yet more armies are to be seen to-day. What a picture of the power of the Allies and of British sea-power!

What I have just seen kindles the imagination, and no imagination could have conceived it two years ago. The military dock where we await the Russians is the embarkation dock of the British troops. Men and officers of every British arm swarm here, every British Colony is represented—Indians, Canadians, South Africans of British and South Africans of Boer blood, South African Scots, still speaking broad Glasgow. Khaki columns march, British motor-lorries rumble by, magnificent Indians, and a squadron of gay French Hussars ride up with French colours, and in a few minutes all will welcome the army from that other Great Empire.

GERMAN ONLOOKERS.

Boche prisoners, of whom hundreds peacefully and contentedly work here on French Government pay, rolling wine casks in leisurely fashion, happen, perhaps not by accident, to be in a neighbouring dock when the transports came in, and were obligingly given a comfortable post of observation.

Not the least curious detail in the picture, was this group of Boche soldiers, still mostly in uniform, and all with their grey and red round caps, watching the army of France and England welcoming the army from Russia.

General Menissier, Military Governor of Marseilles limping from a wound lately received at the front, and wearing the Military Cross for valour, represented France. Great Britain was represented by soldiers from all quarters of the Imperial Dominions swarming in the dockyard, and the British Military Attaché in Paris. There were also present Russian Staff officers who had already arrived some time before.

All the men are picked soldiers. All have already fought for Russia on the European front with some distinction. This is how they were chosen. An order was sent round to all the Cossack leaders to ask their men, "Who will fight in France for Russia and for the Allies?" Many thousands offered instantly. A choice was made, and this is the picked corps now on French soil.

The Boche prisoners just climbed quite unconcernedly and even jocosely to their post of observation when the great transport slowly appears. The ship is one huge silent and still monument of men standing drawn up in motionless lines of slightly greenish khaki—greener than ours, but much nearer ours than the German "feldgrau." The transport comes slowly in, still silently. Now one can scrutinise the men and see each face illegibly through glasses. Are these the men who have travelled crowded in transports for miles? I never saw fitter, finer, fresher lookingmen. They still stand silent and motionless, but most of them are by now beaming or grinning at us.

A command, and one great cheer comes from the transport, answered on shore by responsive cheers. Then the Russian National Anthem and then the Marseillaise, to which all—Russians, French, English, Indians, South Africans—stand at the salute. Has there yet even after twenty months of war, been a more stirring symbol of the Allies cause and pledge of our victory?

EAGER SOLDIERS.

The French General, nobly lame, limps up the steps and greets the Russian Gen-

BRITISH FOOD PRICES.

A CRISIS COMING.

England is drifting blindly towards a food crisis without a paralled in her history (says the editor of the *Smallholder*.) When she was pitchforked into war, unprepared and unready as she was, she concentrated her sole efforts on safeguarding the ocean roads for her ships. She knew that so long as merchant ships could come and go unhindered, victory for the Allies was as sure as anything in this world can be sure. She reckoned, however, without the undersea boats of the enemy, the submarines which have been taking daily toll of our mercantile fleet, have sunk upwards of 2,250,000 tons of shipping, and are now sinking somewhere about 60,000 tons a week with the regularity of clockwork. Something like £300,000,000 worth of food has to be brought to these shores every year. In normal times with the help of neutral shiping our mercantile marine can just about manage it. Even in war time no very great difficulties have been placed in the way so far as the outside world can see. But picture to yourself the near future. The underwriters' view is that the odds against making a safe passage are over ten times as great as before the war, and with the increase of enemy sumbarines, so the odds increase, neutral shippers become more and more shy of entering British waters, and food becomes scarcer and dearer.

DECLINING CROPS.

Even granting that foreign shippers will still deliever the goods if they can get them, and that the bulk of these goods are available, is it altogether sure that the foreigner is in a position to supply our needs as readily as of old? An examination of the crop estimates for 1916 shows that exactly the reverse is the case. The following table shows the decrease in wheat land estimated by the International Agricultural Institute for 1916:—

Canada	14·9 per cent.
United States	11·9 "
France	8·6

In other crops the decrease is in the same proportion.

Armed with these statistics long before they are available to the public, does our Board of Agriculture take steps to remedy the deficiency which it foresees must come? Ask the farmer for the answer.

The Board of Agriculture, whose duty it is not alone to advise agriculture on the course it should pursue, but to insist on it following a course which is in the best interests of the nation, pursues a policy of drift. It knows that the British farmer threatened to allow more land to go down to permanent pasture (and, therefore, cease to produce food) unless his labour was left to him; he could not do otherwise. It watched with complacency the frantic appeals of the recruiting committees in agricultural districts, the caercion brought to bear on agricultural labourers to join up, without raising a finger of protest, until, when the land has lost all it could lose, Lord Selborne, the President calmly told the farmers:—"I didn't say you were to enlist; why didn't you wait till I told you to? Now you have got yourself into a difficulty without my permission, get out of it as best you can."

THE CALL FOR WOMEN.

When the farmers began to realise that it was really more economical to leave part of their land uncultivated rather than to waste time and cash in sowing the land with crops that they would never be able to harvest owing to the scarcity of labour, the Board did make some feeble effort, to avert that catastrophe. It appealed to the patriotism of the women, and grudgingly set machinery in motion to raise a large army of women farm labourers. But the machinery groaned and creaked at every joint. Those entrusted with its working strolled away and left it to manage its own affairs. The result is that, while thousands of women have handed in their names as being willing to give their services, scarcely 500 have been found places on the land.

The Board allows cattle foods that are essential to the farmer to be exported; it stands idly by while farm crops rot on the ground, because

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A FEW EXPERIENCES.

A gentleman who returned to Ceylon on Wednesday after war service at home expresses surprise, says the *Ceylon Observer*, at the exodus of men from Ceylon, and emphasises that officers at home are not now wanted, there being more than a sufficiency. What is wanted at home are men for the ranks, but he thinks it is a debatable point as to whether men in Ceylon are not more urgently wanted here than they are at the front. The local medical inspection is not of much use for home service, for those desirous of enlisting have to undergo another medical inspection there. All classes of men have gone home in the hopes of gaining commissions, but men are wanted at home now, and not officers. He believes that the country is not even yet fully aware of what the war means, and it is an unfortunate fact that the farther one gets away from the front the less the people understand as to what the war really means to us. There is, of course, a growing appreciation, but the country is not yet putting forth its full effort. He pays a tribute to the German army as a fighting machine, and while perhaps individually the German soldier is not brilliant when among his fellows he forms a unit of a very fine army. Much has been heard of the loss of morale, but experience shows that the German army possesses plenty of this attribute. The Germans undoubtedly realised the value of artillery, whereas we at the beginning did not, though we are now more on level terms. The condition of trench warfare which prevailed while he was at the front, is thereverse of pleasant. His regiment took over the summer trenches from the Canadians, and when the wet weather came on they were perpetually collapsing, men being killed and injured through these means. Dug-outs and communication trenches were frequently failing in and as the work of repairing had to be done under shell fire and the assiduous attention of the Germans, how trying was the work can well be imagined. One communication trench especially was bad, and whenever it had, by means of much labour been put in order the Germans would proceed to knock it to bits again. Apart from the big offensives there was intermittent shelling, which never entirely ceased, while the morning and evening hates were features of the day. His men were not in the big pushes, but during the famous Loos offensive were held in reserve, but were never called upon. On the officer's front of 800 yards thousands of sand bags costing sixpence half penny each were used daily. What an enormous amount of money is spent on this item alone cannot even be faintly imagined in view of the enormous stretch of front held in France and Flanders. Trench construction has to some extent altered on certain sections of the front, and though they are dug down to a certain depth breast works are used fairly extensively. The modern aeroplane reconnaissance is remarkably effective, and from the photographs taken by the aviators a fine plan of the trenches is obtained, which, when in the hands of the artillery, enables that arm to plump its shells into the selected spots with disastrous effect to those sections favoured with these unwelcome attentions. Hundreds of men are engaged in the repair work which seems to be as unceasing as the rest of the work. The trenches referred to above were eventually got in fairly good order and boarded. Corrugated iron is being used by the hundreds of tons and fine roads are being constructed the stone having to be imported from Guernsey owing to the fact that the Germans hold the quarry districts in France. The amount of material used at the front is stupendous and there is a very urgent need for the greatest economy by those in the Empire. This need is now being gradually brought home to the people as well as the strength of the enemy with whom we are engaged, but we are only getting into our stride even now. An early finish to the war is not anticipated, and men, strict economy and ceaseless effort are wanted to bring about that victory so earnestly desired.

EMIGRATION TO CEYLON.

ERRONEOUS IDEAS IN SOUTH INDIA.

Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S., the Collector at Tanjore, writes the *Times of Ceylon*, has spoken

as sporadic rushes. But they never yielded an inch through the whole night. Acting on the first hint of the attack, the Staff Captain had sent for more ammunition; this new supply came in the nick of time. Every man who could hold a rifle—clerk, signaller or orderly—was sent to the firing line to hold the parapet until the attack had failed. Even the ammunition bearers were ordered to stay in the trenches and to eke out the thin line. The troops who held the line were a bare 800 rifles. To these were added reinforcements during the night to fill gaps in the line and to extend it to the left.

The main attack concentrated south of the Twin Pimples. It was here the six assaults in mass were repulsed. The Turkish bombers came within twenty yards of the trench. Behind them were rifles lying up in little snipers' pits and keeping up a continual fire through the night. In the bright moonlight the Turks could be seen at 500 yards. Brigade Headquarters were in communication with a mountain battery which had been brought up to within 3,000 yards and the Sikhs were able to register for the gunners to a nicety. The first shells fell over; then as the range shortened the shrapnel found them. The flash of the burst disclosed the Turks lying flat and we poured in a fusillade at ground level. Then a message went through to C. R. A. and a howitzer battery swept the area. Fifteen hundred dead were counted in the morning opposite this one sector alone. Daylight disclosed bodies of Turks in the rear and on the flank of the position. These were lost; they missed their line of retreat, and in their confusion doubled back on to our line and were all shot down or captured. The Turks were now retiring and two machine guns which were covering their retirement were taken, with the officer and detachment. In the meantime our troops on the left flank held on, though the breaking through of the Turks left them entirely in the air with the enemy on their flank, front and rear. A party of the Turks who had broken the salient came bombing up the trench right up to Brigade Headquarters. At this point they were met and driven back 150 yards, stubbornly contesting every traverse. The Brigadier directed this scrap and carried his grenade. In the meanwhile other bodies of the enemy were pressing up the forward nullahs towards the position an Irish regiment had held on the river bank. The Irish met them and bombed them back a hundred yards. While they held them here others came round in the rear and more in the front. We manned both banks of the nullah, got a machine gun down the trench, and swept the Turks as they came up. This flank of 25 yards became our front on which the main fire of the enemy concentrated. The Irish Regiment lost six officers here, but held their line.

On the low ground behind them, between the nullahs and the main trench where Brigade Headquarters lay, there was confused rifle fire and sniping. Groups appeared and disappeared in the moonlight and bullets came in thickly from their direction. But it was impossible to tell who was friend or foe. Over a blur which had seemed to be composed of Turkish great coats there would appear turbans, and just as they were going to let loose into the brown, some one would cry "For God's sake don't shoot, they are Sikhs."

They held the forward nullah until 3-45. They could have held it until ammunition gave out, but daylight would have exposed their precarious position and invited disaster. They left snipers to hold the block in the nullah and [illegible] withdrawing their wounded, up to the left and along the bank to the bund, which they manned and held until relieved. It was largely the coolness of these troops which turned what might have been a reverse into a memorable victory. In the morning we were holding the trenches we had taken from the enemy the day before. The only ground lost was the forward nullahs. The Turkish losses during the day and night were estimated at over 3,000 dead alone, wounded in proportion, 400 prisoners. A Sikh Subadar, surveying the dead gravely from his trench the next morning, expressed what was in all our minds:—"Sahib," he said, "they say that the enemy are very numerous. It is to be hoped that it will enter their heads to fight in this way again. Thus they will become few."

We killed more Turks at Beit Aieesa than at Sheikh Saad, at Wadi, El Orah and Falahiyeh combined. The repulse of the counter-attack at Beit was really a greater coup than the taking of the position in the morning, for it put out of action a large part of two Turkish Divisions.

One of the many estimates sanctioned by the Municipal Commissioners at their monthly meeting yesterday was a sum of Rs. 4,197 for a pipe drain down Brigade Road from South Parade to Markham Road Cross. The scheme was proposed some time ago by Mr. J R. Campbell, and the Municipal Engineer has designed it so that all the shops on that important thoroughfare can be served by it as well as the greater part of the east end of Church Street.

A lively debate ensued on the subject before the estimate was finally sanctioned.

Mr. ANNASWAMY MOODELLIAR remarked that the work was a most urgent one as it adjoined the extensive business houses in South Parade on which as a landlord he paid the largest taxes of anybody in that locality. He regarded it as a work of a very necessary character.

Mr. SURYA NARAIN RAO, in opposing the motion, hotly contested the theory that the drainage of the better class localities should be attended to before such poor localities as Nilsandra, where the drainage was disgraceful. Sanctioned estimates for areas like that had been pending for some time, but it was the rich man who was loudest in urging the claims of his own properties. He did not consider this work by any means so urgent as others, and while the estimate might be passed, the work might be deferred in favour of more pressing schemes.

Mr. W.H. JOHNSON suggested that the commonsense view to take of the matter was that by adopting the rule for the rich man they could not help benefiting the poor. In this case they had an exceedingly bad spot where the poor worked in large numbers all day, or at least passed by in thousands. The drain was at present an open one, and its fearsome odour poisoned the surrounding atmosphere. Was it fair, therefore, that the poor coming in every day in very large numbers from the open healthy suburbs like Nilsandra, should be exposed to the perils of the city arising from dreadful insanitation of this kind? The wonder really was that those poor people had not already begun to drop down in their tracks along Brigade Road. They ought to be protected. (Laughter.)

The estimate was sanctioned by an overwhelming majority

THE BOWRING INSTITUTE.

Mr. C. J. M. Blake has been invited to fill the office of Honorary Secretary of the Bowring Institute, *vice* Mr. C.E. Plunkett, now on leave, who is about to retire. Mr. Plunkett has been the paid Secretary of the Institute for about 15 years, off and on, and it is almost entirely due to his careful nursing of the finances of the institution that it is this year able to finally close its loan account of Rs. 15,000 with the Mysore Government. This accommodation was obtained through the good offices of Sir Donald Robertson at 4 per cent. and it is to the credit of Mr. Plunkett that scarcely a single monthly instalment in repayment has failed. His departure is naturally regretted, but he has attained a fine old age, and his many friends will wish him much happiness in his retirement.

GENERAL.

The case against Mr. Garudachar, the Advocate of Shimoga, previously mentioned in these Notes, has now been transferred by the Chief Court for trial from the file of the District Magistrate of Kadur to that of the District Magistrate of Kolar, as the former officer had already expressed an opinion informally on the merits of the case when it was still before the Sub-Magistrate of Shimoga.

Dr. Moulton, of Manchester University, Dr. Glover, Dr. McNicol, Mr C. F. Angus, Professor G. H. Leonard, Mr. K.J. Saunders and Mr. K. T. Paul, who will be visiting Bangalore at an early date, will give a series of lectures at the Y. M. C. A branches in the City and Station, beginning at the British Army branch on the 30th instant.

India's connection with the war is teaching many lessons, says the *Englishman*. Among the minor ones is the discovery by the Indian Postal Department that it is possible for Government officials to send letters to India without the paraphernalia of Service postage stamps. A seal marked O.H.M.S. in the hands of a responsible official is sufficient in Mesopotamia as well as the British Isles. In India this is not considered enough. Each department has to budget for stamps, purchase stamps, use stamps of the right denomination, to pay fines for stamps of the wrong value, apply for revised budget grants if too many stamps have to be used, fill up returns, and generally speaking waste time and money. The treasuries have to keep stocks of Service stamps, envelopes, and postcards of all kinds, and the time of the Treasury Officer and his clerks is wasted over their issue and record. There is room here for a war economy. Meanwhile there is scope for saving in the use of paper and envelopes of a weight which would save half the cost of postage

voyage is described by a midshipman who was placed in charge of a Swedish schooner, under orders to take her to Lerwick on the 4th September, 1915.

"As the wind appeared to be increasing," he said in the report to his Commanding Officer, "I deemed it best to run north and south down the eastern side of the Faroe Islands. On the 25th, our provisions were practically exhausted, and we had for the greater part to subsist on salt herrings from the cargo. At noon on that day, the wind rose, and by 6 P.M. a strong gale had set in. We sighted Mucka Flugga, but owing to the force of the gale we steered a course further seawards rather than attempt to make port. On the 26th, the foremast rigging was carried away and the foremast nearly went overboard, but by knocking away the bulwarks on the port side, passing wire strops round the ribs of the ship and rigging up temporary stays, the damage was repaired.

"On the evening of the 27th, I determined to make an attempt to get to Lerwick. Next day the starboard anchor was carried overboard, but was eventually recovered without doing any damage beyond making a dent in the ship; land was sighted, and we discovered the ship was between Fair Island and Sumburgh Head. As it was then impossible to get to Lerwick, and dangerous to attempt to reach Kirkwall, added to which the ship's gear was in a rotten condition, sails and ropes carrying away incessantly until the lower topsail was the only sound sail on board, I decided to run before the gale for Leith. On the 29th, we passed close to a town, which the master thought was Aberdeen. There were two flashing lights in sight, but as these were only sighted once and not seen again, we considered that they were fishing vessels. Owing to the similarity of these lights to shore lights, I decided to keep the watch, and at 10 P.M., the light appeared again. I called the master, but the light was not visible again. The mistake had been caused by the absence of proper charts and instruments. The town which was sighted was Montrose, not Aberdeen. On the 1st October, we arrived in Leath Roads."

Describing his voyage in charge of a Norwegian brigantine he was taking to Lerwick, a Sub-Lieutenant reports a narrow escape. "It was dark and no lights were visible," he writes. "We were so near the rocks that it seemed almost possible to touch them, and we drifted, almost scraping them. To leeward there was a line of rocks, and as it seemed impossible to clear them, I decided that the ship must be abandoned. The lifeboat was hoisted out, and we pulled off and watched the ship drift towards the rocks, but, much to everyone's surprise, she drafted through without touching them. On regaining the ship I found that the compass had been broken to pieces. The provisions which we brought with us were finished, and the ship had not much in the way of stores. We subsisted on hard bread and saithsh." The ship arrived at Kirkwall with four feet of water in the hold.

SUBMARINE AND COLLIER.

THE "WANDLE'S" PLUCKY FIGHT

An insignificant little London coaling vessel of less than 900 tons has fought with and routed a German submarine in the North Sea. The ship was the *Wandle*, commanded by Captain G. Martin of South Shields and owned by the Wandsworth Gas Company. She is a familiar vessel among the Thames shipping. She was proceeding south coal-laden, and at a fair speed, in fine weather when without warning a shot was fired at her. The Captain decided to put up a fight and at once made ready for action putting his vessel on a zig-zag course, and the small gun which he carried for defensive puposes was soon ready. A second shot from the submarine (which had carried a sail for disguise) ripped away part of the lifeboat and davits and injured one of the firemen on the right ankle. The *Wandle* now got her gun to work, no doubt much to the surprise of her pursuer who fired several torpedoes which went wide. Shots continued to be exchanged between the two vessels, and those from the steamer appeared to have a disconcerting effect on the enemy's vessel for throughout the whole engagement she made no attempt to close in as she might easily have done on account of her superior speed. The fourth shot from the submarine just cleared the port bows. The fifth struck the starboard bulwarks and penetrated the hatch combings. Only another shot came from the enemy, which took no effect. By this time the crew of the collier with the last three shots they fired had, it is quite certain, found their mark and after the sixth shot from the *Wandle* the submarine suddenly disappeared

rights of parties who are entitl[ed] venue" is that the income f[rom] should be credited to the loca[l] tion and not to the locality of [the] for instance, trees should be [in] Mysore territory for the supp[ly] shop in an adjoining British [dis] tax collected on these trees is [to] the credit of Madras, and *vice* same identical principle tha[t] governed the distribution of the [tax] between a privileged inamdar [and] ment of Mysore. In fact, if th[e] entitled to excise revenue, the appropriation is that the incom[e] tax should go to the party in the shop receiving the supply [of] those trees is located. It is [not] enter into a justification of an [ex] of excise policy, and it is a meth[od] tion in regard to which no te[st] could be taken. The effects of [the] proposed in the *Mysore Gazet[te]* privileged inamdar, who has to excise revenue under this [ex] priation, will not hereafter [be] the income from the tree-tax [will] do not stand within the *In[am]* course, the inamdar would [be] under the existing system, only which the toddy from these tree[s] plied is within the *Inam*. Und[er] tion proposed, even if the shop village, the tree-tax will not be inamdar, because the trees are in his village! The income either to the State or to anot[her] the case may be—thereby upro[ot] that excise revenue should foll[ow] consumption. It is no answer that an inamdar in whose area toddy for shops in other localiti[es] entitled to the income from th[ose] the changes proposed. This lat[ter] come is as undeserved and unpri[n]cipled bition of generosity as the wit[h] other cases is a singularly unjus[t] of State "appropriation" It wi[ll] defence for a Government to h[ave] inamdar is unjustly deprived another, with equal absence become entitled to it.

The deprivation of the inc[ome] tree-tax, if the trees supplying side the *Inam* area, is not t[o] driven into the inamdars' inc[ome] proposed change. In regard to itself, the change proposed is payable shall be the amount in any year, subject to the it shall not exceed at any t[ime] age realisation from this ite[m] the particular *Inam* shop du[ring] official years preceding 1915 16 realised for a shop in an *Inam* not be payable in its entirety, exceed the average realisation d[uring] p eceding years, as has been th[e] indeed to account for, except position that a Government ca[n] likes with vested interests, wit[h] any reason. I do not know wh[y] Government can do so withou[t] being legally liable to be called [to] or without its being submitted to higher political authorities in t[his] stance. The maximum shop ren[t] the inamdar has been thus arbitr[arily] down from the actual amount average of the three years prec[eding] only that this average is belo[w] realised in a particular year. If more, the inamdar gets the act[ual] actual is more, he gets the ave[rage] assumption of power is only confiscation, and is tantamount inamdar as a person whose tampered with, regardless of the created it and which he has [come] with good reason looked upon The Government of His Highn[ess] am sure, anxious to leave the in[am] the inamdars that their *sannads* tity about them, and that the assigned may be mutilated, as it administration for the time bein[g] subversive innovations as these mend themselves to the controlli[ng] in the State is almost in the natu[re] but the Mysore Governmen[t] enough to see that the changes plated demanded a period of three or those who might be affecte[d] make the representations to the Before finally passing the modifi[ed] the last para, "Government, will give within a period of three mon[ths] and suggestions of the public, if a

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view the guard of honour, with colours, while bugles sound shrilly.

The men are ready to disembark now, and eager to set foot on this new soil on which they are to fight again. Through interpreters one can exchange a few words with them. Here is a soldier, quite young, wearing two crosses and four medals. He beams when spoken to or shouted at, but will only say he won his decorations in Poland and Galicia. A boy, looking 14—a diminutive Russian soldier in Tunis baggy pants and top boots, all half size—smiles down on the strange crowd he sees beneath on the quay, and shouts that he is known in his regiment as Ivan the Little, but he will be big soon and fight.

Some command is given, but one only sees the result, and the whole human movement on the ship, which was still immovable, though no longer silent, suddenly becomes alive with nimbleness, and the whole troop scampers down the ladders and runs to form columns on the shore. They stretch their legs with a vengeance, these great loose, fresh, boy looking Russian troopers. In formation and with their bayonets fixed, they march out of the dockyard to the temporary camp, whence they will entrain for another camp, and they march with a long swinging stride.

As I leave, my car gets mixed up with Russian troopers, column of British infantry, Indian transport wagons, French hussars, French African troops and Marseilles peasant carts; and a little further along as I am driving with a British column marching ahead and a Russian column marching behind, we pass a party of Boche prisoners going in the opposite direction under an escort of elderly French territorials.

The Russian troops march through Marseilles with their colours, cheered by a crowd including all the officers and men on temporary leave here. They will be sent anon to one or other point of the united battle front of the Allies. Could one have a more striking vision of our union and our pre ordained victory? The Russian troops marched with a swing, rifles shouldered and bayonets fixed, down the wide, plane-tree bordered avenues, with a curious long, loose stride, and a gentle rocking rhythm of motion side to side from the hips. Sturdy, spare, fit, and well-trained, these Russian "Tommies" are all young men in the first strength of manhood.

French buglers lead, then marches a fine well-built young Russian Colonel, and by his side are borne the colours, a white embroidered standard with the head of Christ painted on the centre. "Vive la Russie!" comes from an extraordinary crowd of all the Allied nations packing the streets, and on reply every few moments the Russian soldiers break out in typical songs of the Russian land, all sung perfectly, some slow and broad in rhythm, others with a sharper and wonderfully vigorous accent. Every man wears a flower from this land of flowers, and every one is beaming and radiant as he marches to fight in France for Russia and the Allies.

ASTOUNDING GERMAN LIES.

TRICKS TO DECEIVE MUSLIMS.

An astounding series of falsehoods circulated through the Muslim world by the Germans were mentioned by Bishop Stileman at the Church Missionary Society meeting lately in London. Mahomedans were told that when the Kaiser was at Mecca he lay three days and three nights before the great shrine seeking to know God's will and that a voice from heaven came to him distinctly as the "envoy of the Lord" the "saviour of Islam," and the "sword of the Lord saying 'Arise and fight'! But the Kaiser never was at Mecca and the whole story is an impudent lie. A dangerous falsehood which the enemy assiduously circulated was that the British had one chief object in waging this war that as we had the bones of the Pharaohs and some other ancients in the British Museum we should never be satisfied until we could rifle the Prophet Mahomet's tomb and bring his body also to the British Museum. A third lie was that the whole brood of the Hohenzollerns was descended from the sister of Mahomet and therefore, that all Mahomedans who revered the name of their Prophet were bound to rally round the Central Powers. Another story which had been told to the Mahomedans was that the Germans had a giant aeroplane with a powerful magnet which had visited Petrograd, Paris, and London, and had succeeded in drawing up the Czar, the President of the French Republic, and King George out of his bed-room at Buckingham Palace and all three were now prisoners in Berlin.

These falsehoods, concluded the Bishop, might seem puerile to us; nevertheless, they had a great and dangerous effect upon the people in Mahomedan lands.

are necessary to take them to market. No one will deny that military needs must come first, but equally undeniable is it that in many hundreds of cases railway wagons have stood in sidings for weeks at the bidding of some obscure personage while crops for which the nation is crying out are perishing.

ONLY ONE REMEDY.

There is only one remedy—a bold agricultural policy taking into consideration, first, the needs of the farmers, and then the needs of the country. Meet the needs of the farmers, provide them with all the men they reasonably need, restore to them those men who are vitally necessary to them, eke out that meagre supply from the army of 40,000 women willing to work, and then provide them with a cropping plan which they are compelled to follow; and disaster may be averted.

In order to utilise his land to the full, the farmer must adopt a rotation which takes cognisance of his existing difficulties—the fact that the land was unworkable during most of January, February and March, that skilled labour is almost impossible to obtain, that cattle foods are prohibitive in price, that railway facilities are enormously curtailed, and, finally, that the requirements of the nation are greater than they have ever been before.

Such a rotation as this has been placed before the Board of Agriculture by a pioneer farmer, who has proved, by means of experiments, its practical worth. It is up to the Board at once to satisfy itself as to its merits, and, being satisfied, to bring it before the notice of every farmer in the land, and, if necessary, to insist that at least a portion of his land be given over to it for the duration of the war and, say, a period of four years afterwards.

FRENCH TRANSPORT.

USE OF MOTORS.

Mr. H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French army, wrote on the 26th April:—

Motor transport is essentially an emergency service. It renders, of course, invaluable services in the daily round of trench warfare, but it is only when the emergency comes that its enormous importance can be fully realised. What it can do in such circumstances has been shown at Verdun. As soon as an additional strain is placed on any of the transport services, it is to the automobiles that the High Command turns immediately; and the supplementary assistance given to the railways may have incalculable effects on the issue of the battle. It is no small business to keep in order the motor cars of an army. This department needs some 6,000 men, and it is organised in such a way as to be as self-supporting as possible. Thus the motor repair depôts have their own clothing departments and postal arrangements. They have their own cobblers and their own special transport to bring up material. The principle on which they are worked is that of a large commercial establishment. To direct them the French have chosen men who are accustomed to controlling and managing important firms and everything is organised on a strictly commercial basis. The chauffeurs attached to the army are carefully tested, and if they appear in any way unequal to their task they are promptly sent to go through a course in a driving school attached to the *parc d'automobile*. Here they are thoroughly taught their business, and if they continue to show insufficient aptitude are sent away to perform other military duties. The automobile repair depôts behind the firing line are as a rule more or less permanent installations. They have repair outfit cars attached to them, which can be sent out to any point, but as a rule, it has been found better to do all the work possible well in the rear where there are plenty of machine tools at the workman's disposal and where the possibility of a sudden move has not always to be considered.

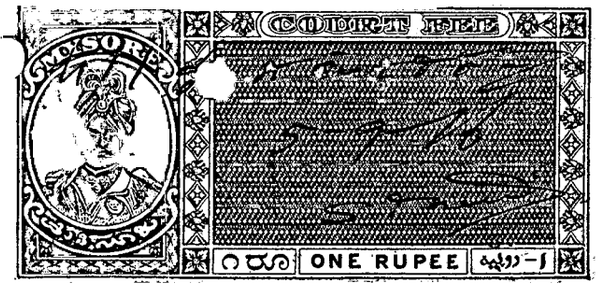
General Cadorna has a strong objection to officers who risk their own lives and those of their men in acts of bravado which have no real military value. "We do not need showy officers," the Italian Commander-in-Chief said. "What we need are serious, scientifically educated, steady men who will not undertake wild enterprises. We have no use for heroes of romance. The ideal officer should be taught first of all not to get killed himself and not to expose his men without need. An officer who is worthy of his position does not fear death, but he does not despise life. He must be cool, methodical, and serious."

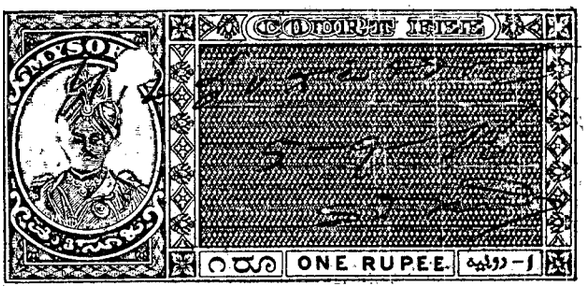
who have been complaining of the lack of labour for agricultural purposes due to the emigration of coolies to Ceylon and elsewhere. Mr. Wood's remarks are so obvious that under ordinary circumstances they would not call for any comment, but the ideas on the subject of emigration which are apparently entertained by a large number of otherwise intelligent people in South India are so remarkable as to make the speech very timely at the present moment. The Madras Government during the last few years have been persistently called upon to take action to prevent the emigration of labourers from South India. The grounds upon which the Government are requested to take a step so extraordinary and so offensive to the principles of liberty which are justly held sacred in every country to which British Rule extends, have from time to time varied very considerably. At one time it has been the planters of Travancore who have demanded this measure as necessary in their own particular interests or that of the industry which they carry on; at another time the request has come from contractors and other large employers of labour, and at others and more recently from well-to-do and more or less educated Indians who cherish a grievance in the harshness of the Ceylon quarantine rules, and who demand the prohibition of emigration as a measure of reprisal against the Government of this Island. It will be noticed that, singularly enough, the interests of the emigrant himself do not figure at all in any of these demands. It is not because the Tamil cooly injuries himself by coming here that he is to be stopped from coming, but because it is to some one else's interests that he should stay at home. If it is to his pecuniary advantage to migrate to Ceylon—as it obviously is, of course, otherwise he would not come—it is calmly presumed that he would gladly sacrifice his own welfare for the sake of the India tea producer or the contractor, or the Marisadar, or well-to-do Tamil who has business or other ties drawing him to this Island. With these curious ideas as to what the Tamil villager ought or ought not to be permitted to do it will be seen that Mr. Wood deals very trenchantly, and, as a matter of fact, the Government of Madras have—to its credit be it said—never shown the slightest disposition to yield to them. Mr. Wood, however, dealt with another, from one point-of-view, more logical ground upon which the demand for prohibition has sometimes been based and that is that coolies are induced to emigrate under false pretences. Mr. Wood told the Marisadars what were the results of his own inquiries amongst the coolies themselves in this connection. Quite apart from this positive evidence, it is, of course, quite obvious that it is impossible for misrepresentations to have any appreciable effect on the people living in districts such as Tanjore, Tinnevelly, or any other locality embraced by the wide area from which for now considerably over half a century the Ceylon planting industries have drawn their labour. It cannot seriously be contended, as Mr. Wood points out, that the villager in these districts does not know what the rates of pay and the conditions of labour are in Ceylon, or that he does not know what amount of money has been earned and saved or has not been earned and saved by the hundreds of thousands of villagers who have in the past worked on Ceylon estates.

PRISONERS AS HOSTAGES.

A SUGGESTION FROM PARIS.

In view of the enemy submarine warfare it is suggested in Paris that 50 or 100 German prisoners should be placed on the board every passenger steamer that puts to sea. These prisoners should be carefully secured well below decks out of the possibility of doing any damage themselves to the security of the vessel and there, suitably guarded, well fed as are all in France, they would be a kind of hostage for the travellers. Their number would depend on the size of the boat that carried them but their presence would place the Commanders of German submarines in a quandary. Would they launch their torpedoes knowing that a hundred or so of their own compatriots would be the first to drown? In Belgium and also in France the Germans drove large groups of women, old men, and children before their advancing troops in order that the French artillery might mow them down first, making a rampart of their bodies. The suggestion here made possesses none of the cold blooded cruelty of the pirates' own system. A pleasant little trip on the Mediterranean or on the Channel could only give pleasure. It would rest with the enemy submarines to refrain from troubling the harmon of the voyage.





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Date of Receipt 21 SEP 1916
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21 SEP 1916

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1 (a) [illegible]

(b): 1916 [illegible]

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(a)
2. మీలాగుండవచ్చిన దిక్కుల్లో గల అధికారుల వద్దకు వెళ్ళి మీరు కోరిన వివరాలు తెలుసుకొని వ్రాసుకొని వచ్చి మాకు తెలియజేయండి. మీరు మాకు ఇచ్చిన దరఖాస్తు వివరాలు పై విధంగా వ్రాసి ఇవ్వండి. మీరు ఇచ్చిన దరఖాస్తులు ఇక్కడ పోలీసులకు అప్పజెప్పి మీకు తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకోవడం జరుగుతుంది. ఇట్లు వ్రాసి ఇవ్వడానికి మీరు ఎవరికీ అభ్యంతరం చెప్పకూడదు. అని తెలియజేసి పంపివేసి, తిరిగి మరునాడు ఉదయం మళ్ళీ వారందరినీ మా ఇంటి వద్దకు పిలిపించి వారి వారి దరఖాస్తులు ఇక్కడ పోలీసులకు అప్పజెప్పి వారిని ఇంటికి పంపివేసి, ఆ దరఖాస్తులను 27-7-1906 తేదీ నంబరు Fl.1039-40-S.R. 166-06-4 తేదీ ఉత్తరం ద్వారా పంపించమని తిరిగి ఉత్తరం వ్రాసి, దరఖాస్తులు అందిన తరువాత వాటిని పరిశీలించి, వాటిలో ఉన్న విషయాలను తెలుసుకొని, వాటిని ఒక పుస్తకంలో వ్రాసి, ఆ పుస్తకాన్ని మా ఇంటి వద్ద ఉంచుకొని, ఆ దరఖాస్తులను మాత్రం ఒక ఫైలులో పెట్టి, ఆ ఫైలును మా ఇంటి వద్ద ఉంచుకొని, ఆ పుస్తకంలో వ్రాసిన విషయాలను మాత్రం ఎప్పటికప్పుడు మీకు తెలియజేస్తూ ఉండవలసినదిగా కోరుతూ వ్రాసి పంపివేసి,

(b) మీలాగుండకార్యదర్శులందరినీ 1860 వ సంవత్సరం నుండి 1878 వ సంవత్సరం వరకు గుమాస్తాదారుని యొక్క పుస్తకాన్ని, దరఖాస్తులను ఇక్కడ పోలీసులకు అప్పజెప్పి వారిని ఇంటికి పంపివేసి, ఆ పుస్తకాన్ని, దరఖాస్తులను మా ఇంటి వద్ద ఉంచుకొని, ఆ పుస్తకంలో వ్రాసిన విషయాలను మాత్రం ఎప్పటికప్పుడు మీకు తెలియజేస్తూ ఉండవలసినదిగా కోరుతూ వ్రాసి పంపివేసి, 1878 వ సంవత్సరం నుండి రద్దు చేయబడిన గుమాస్తాదారుని యొక్క పుస్తకాన్ని, దరఖాస్తులను మా ఇంటి వద్ద ఉంచుకొని, ఆ పుస్తకంలో వ్రాసిన విషయాలను మాత్రం ఎప్పటికప్పుడు మీకు తెలియజేస్తూ ఉండవలసినదిగా కోరుతూ వ్రాసి పంపివేసి,

3. మీలాగుండకార్యదర్శులందరినీ పిలిపించి వారు కొంతకాలం నుండి చేస్తూ వచ్చిన అధికారాలను రద్దుపరిచి, వారి వద్ద ఉన్న దరఖాస్తులను, పుస్తకాలను తిరిగి వారికి అప్పజెప్పి, వారిని ఇంటికి పంపివేసి, మీలాగుండ చేయవలసిన పనులు ఏమనగా అంటే —

(1) 1901 వ సంవత్సరం నుండి రద్దు చేయబడిన లుక్సర్తీలు మొదలైన True Tax బోర్డులన్నిటిని కూడా తిరిగి ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిందిగా,

(2) ఇరువది సంవత్సరాల లుక్సర్తీ లుంగుల ప్రకారం True Tax బోర్డులను గుమాస్తాదారుని పుస్తకాన్ని తిరిగి ప్రారంభించవలసిందిగా,

(3) మరియు గుమాస్తాదారుని వద్ద ఉన్న దరఖాస్తులను ఇక్కడ పోలీసులకు అప్పజెప్పి తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకోవలసిందిగా, మరియు

(4) 1878 వ సంవత్సరం నుండి రద్దు చేయబడిన గుమాస్తాదారుని పుస్తకాన్ని, దరఖాస్తులను మా ఇంటి వద్ద ఉంచుకొని, ఆ పుస్తకంలో వ్రాసిన విషయాలను ఎప్పటికప్పుడు మీకు తెలియజేస్తూ ఉండవలసిందిగా, ఈ విధంగా మీలాగుండ చేయవలసిన పనులు తెలియజేసి, వారిని ఇంటికి పంపివేసి, ఆ తరువాత వారు ఇచ్చిన దరఖాస్తులను, పుస్తకాలను మా ఇంటి వద్ద ఉంచుకొని, ఆ పుస్తకంలో వ్రాసిన విషయాలను ఎప్పటికప్పుడు మీకు తెలియజేస్తూ ఉండవలసినదిగా కోరుతూ వ్రాసి పంపివేసి,

కా॥ 6-9-1916 నాడు చెన్నపట్నం పట్టణంలో ఉన్న మీలాగుండ కార్యాలయంలో చేసిన ఏర్పాటు

DIARY No 585
1916-17
SECTION SR
REV. SEC.
DEW'S No 1/4
25 AUG 1916
COURT FEE
22-8-16
TWO RUPEES
DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Date of Receipt 23/8/16
Petn. Regr. No 1601

ಸಂಗತಿಯೇನಂದರೆ

ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದರು.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು.

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದರು.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು.

20-8-16.

ನಂ 2) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ 14-4-70

(ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು) ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು. ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಆದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರಿರುವಂತೆ ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರಿರುವಂತೆ ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ: ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು.
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು.
ಆಗ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.
ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ.

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ನಾಳೆ ಕೆಂಪು ಸೂರ್ಯ ಕಪ್ಪು ಕಾಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕಪ್ಪು ದಾಳಿಂಬೆ ಹಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾನು ನಂಬುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
ನಾಳೆಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡಲಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾನು ನಂಬುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿ ಬದುಕಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಾಲಕನಿಗೆ
ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲೇಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ
ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ದುಡಿಯಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿರುವ
ಬಡ ಬಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾನು ನಂಬುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವರು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ನಂ. ೨೨೦ ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದರು

(4) ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ

ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಸ್‌ಡಿಎ ೨೨೦ ಎಂಪಿಎಸ್ ೨೦೧೬ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18/01/2017

ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

(5)

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਾਨ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਬਹਾਦਰ
ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਾਨ ਜੀ,

ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਜੋ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਾਲਕੀ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਭਰਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਝਗੜਾ ਚੱਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਭਰਾ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਜੋ ਕੇਸ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਪਾਲਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਭਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਕਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਕੇਸ ਵਾਪਸ ਲੈ ਲਵੇ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਭਰਾ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਜੋ ਕੇਸ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਪਾਲਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਭਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਕਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਕੇਸ ਵਾਪਸ ਲੈ ਲਵੇ।

ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਜੋ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਾਲਕੀ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਭਰਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਝਗੜਾ ਚੱਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ

೪೫)

ಪಿ.ಸಿ.ಗಾವಡೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಅಮಾನತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಹಿರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಮಾನತ್ತು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿ ಪಿ.ಸಿ.ಗಾವಡೆ ಇವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಸಾರಾಂಶವೆನೆಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಕಳೆದ ೨೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್‌ಟೇಬಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಪರಾಧ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೭೨/೨೦೧೯ ಕಲಂ ೩೭೯, ೪೨೭ ಐಪಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಂ ೨೦೨ ಐಟಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಆರೋಪಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಆರೋಪಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರನ್ನು ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧ

ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ
(ಆಯಾಯ) ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ
22-8-16 ರಂದು

1953 ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ		1
54	"	"	2
60	"	"	3
61 ರಿಂದ 68	"	"	4
68 ರಿಂದ 70	"	"	5
71 ರಿಂದ 75	"	"	6
76 ರಿಂದ 79	"	"	7
80 ರಿಂದ 81	"	"	8
82 ರಿಂದ 87	"	"	9
88 ರಿಂದ 90	"	"	10
91-92	"	"	11
92-93	"	"	12
93 94	"	"	13
94-95	"	"	14
95.96	"	"	15
99.900	"	"	16

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು
ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ
ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ
ಸೇರಿದ ನಂತರ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ

ನ. ಗಳ
ನಿಧಿ

ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಪ್ರಾಣೇಶಾಚಾರ್ಯರವರಿಗೆ

ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ.

ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಸಂಜೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದೆವು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಯಥಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ಷೇಮವಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಡುವ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುವೆವು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವೆವು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿರಿ.

ಇತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಧೇಯ

31-6-81

నం. 1

నాకాటీగా

కల్లసూరు తాలూకా కల్లసూరు కోటాచారిగారి
సాక్షిగా వ్రాయనది

మీరు మాకు కాల్చి కొరనకై ప్రస్తావన ఉన్నందున
నరసన్నగారు వాదులుయున్నారు గనుక మీరు
కళ్ళ ఉలి చేసి నన్ను కాపీ నీయండి

ఈ ప్రస్తుత వ్యాజ్యానుసారము నాం ప్రత్యర్థులు
మీం చిత్తూరు కోర్టులో వేసిన దావాలో
చాలా చేసి తగిన కాగితాలు చదివేయుం నాకు
నా క్లైంటులు ఆ దావాలో వారికి 1893 నే ఇవ్వాలని
వారి నుండి నే తరిమిన నా క్లైంటుగారి ఆస్తులు
నాం ప్రత్యర్థులు మీం చిత్తూరు కోర్టులో వాదులుగా
ఉండగా వారు కాగితాలు చదివేసి నేటి వరకు
ఉండగా నా క్లైంటుగారి ఆస్తులు తిరిగి ఇవ్వలేదు
తరిమి తరిమి ఇవ్వలేదు, లేదనే నిరూపణ చేసినందున కోర్టు
వారిగా గారి చిత్తు తప్పక ఇవ్వవలెనని
నరసన్న తరపు వకీలుగారు

6th April 1893

ಕೈಪಿಟ್ಟ ರಾಜಕಾರ್ಯಂಗಳ

ಸೈನ್ಯಂಗಳ ಸಂಸರ್ಗಿಯಾಗಿ ನೃಪತಿ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಾಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದಂ
ಕಂಡಿಗೆ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಪಾಲಕರ ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ
ಸಕಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ
ಕಾರಣ ಸೈನ್ಯಾವಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ ಚಿತ್ತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಂತ ಮಿತ್ರ
ಸಾರಸ್ವತಾದಿ ದಶವಿಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲಲೋಕಪಾಲಕ
ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ
ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತ ಪ್ರಕಾರಂ ಭರತ ಖಂಡಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಸರ್ಗಿಯಾಗಿ
ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಪತಿಗಳ್ ಸೇವಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಲೋಕಪಾಲಕರ ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ
ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಕಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ
ಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ ಕಾರಣ ಸೈನ್ಯಾವಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ
ಚಿತ್ತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಂತ ಮಿತ್ರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತಾದಿ ದಶವಿಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ
ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲಲೋಕಪಾಲಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ
ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ ಕಾರಣ ಸೈನ್ಯಾವಲಿ
ಮಂತ್ರಿಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ ಚಿತ್ತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಂತ ಮಿತ್ರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತಾದಿ
ದಶವಿಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲಲೋಕಪಾಲಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ
ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ
ಕಾರಣ ಸೈನ್ಯಾವಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ ಚಿತ್ತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಂತ ಮಿತ್ರ
ಸಾರಸ್ವತಾದಿ ದಶವಿಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲಲೋಕಪಾಲಕ
ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ
ಕಾರಣ ಸೈನ್ಯಾವಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ ಚಿತ್ತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಂತ ಮಿತ್ರ
ಸಾರಸ್ವತಾದಿ ದಶವಿಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲಲೋಕಪಾಲಕ
ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ
ಕಾರಣ ಸೈನ್ಯಾವಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ ಚಿತ್ತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಂತ ಮಿತ್ರ
ಸಾರಸ್ವತಾದಿ ದಶವಿಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲಲೋಕಪಾಲಕ
ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ
ಕಾರಣ ಸೈನ್ಯಾವಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ ಚಿತ್ತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಂತ ಮಿತ್ರ
ಸಾರಸ್ವತಾದಿ ದಶವಿಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲಲೋಕಪಾಲಕ
ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ
ಕಾರಣ ಸೈನ್ಯಾವಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳ ಚಿತ್ತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಂತ ಮಿತ್ರ
ಸಾರಸ್ವತಾದಿ ದಶವಿಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲಲೋಕಪಾಲಕ
ಪ್ರಭಾವಂಗಳಂ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂ ಪೊಂದಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕಂಗಳಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ದಂ

ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದ ಕೆಲವು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ
ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಅಂತರ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ್ದಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ
ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ತಾಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು
ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ
ಅಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವೆನಿಸಿಬಿಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ
ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
ಆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ
ಆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ
ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು
ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು
ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ
ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವುದು
ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಕಾರಣ.

ಈ ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾದ ಅಂತರ್ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ
ಬದುಕಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಈ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

ನಂ.ಆಸ
12

ಕೈಫಿಯತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು

ನಾನು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ಕೇಸಿನ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಪಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೇಸಿನ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಪಿಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಊರಿನವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರ

ಗಂಗಾಧರಪ್ಪನವರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ
ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದರು
ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಥಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಮಂಚನಬಲೆ ಹೋಬಳಿಯ ಕೊಂಡಪಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು
ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಇವರ ಪೂರ್ವಜರು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ
ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಾಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬೆಗ್ಲಿಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ
ವಲಸೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸಿದರು. ಇವರ ಮನೆತನದ ಹಿರಿಯರಾದ
ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾಲೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಂಗಡಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು
ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೂವರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ಹಾಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮಗನಾದ
ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನವರು ಮಾಲೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಂಗಡಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು
ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೂವರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ಹಾಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮಗನಾದ
ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನವರು ಮಾಲೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಂಗಡಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು
ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೂವರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ಹಾಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮಗನಾದ
ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನವರು ಮಾಲೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಂಗಡಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು
ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೂವರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ಹಾಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮಗನಾದ
ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನವರು ಮಾಲೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಂಗಡಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು
ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೂವರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು
ಹಾಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮಗನಾದ

೧೩9

COURT FEE

MYSORE

TWO RUPEES

425 9/16

BEN. & REV. SECT.

15 AUG 1916

DEWAN'S OFFICE.

Date of Receipt 9.8.16

Petn. Regr. No. 9478

14

425 9/16

MAT

11

ದಿನಾಂಕ 8-8-1916 ಇಸವಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು

DIARY No. 659

10/9/1916

SECTION

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

Bangalore 11.9.1916

No. 1087

13 SEP 1916

Petition as shown below, to His Highness the Maharaja is transferred to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore General Department, Bangalore, for disposal.

No. 30796-17

By Order,

I.C.S.,
for Private Secretary
to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

GBPM—500—14-4-1914.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
307
9 SEP 1916
TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF

ಮೈಸೂರು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಾ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರವರ ಪಾದಪದ್ಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ:

ಮೈಸೂರು ದೊಡ್ಡಕೆರೆಕೆಳಗೆ ಬೆಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರಮನೆ ಖಜಾನೆಹಿಡಿ ಸರಕಾರ್ ಹೊಸ್ಗತಬೆನ್ನ ಕೊಟೆಕಾಲ್ಲೊಕು ಸರ್ವಸಾನ್ಯ ಸೂಸೊಳ್ಳು ಬಿಡಸಲು ಮಕ್ತ ಕೊಸಟನೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಇನಾಂದಾರ್ ಕಡಬದ ಸುಬ್ಬಾರಕೃಷ್ಣಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯು ಬರದುಕೊಂಡಲರ್ಜಿ

1 ಮೆಲ್ಕಂಡನನ್ನ ಎರಡು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಶೆಂದಿಬಾಬು ಸನ್ನದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇನಾಂಕಮೀಶನರ್ ಸಾಹೆಬರಿಂದಲೂ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಸ್ತ ಬಹುದಿವಸದಿಂದಬಾಬು ಅನುಭವಿಸುಕ್ರಾಯಿದ್ದದ್ದು 1889ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಬು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿನಾಮೆಳಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದಲೆ ರೂಢಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಸೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಪಂದ ಭೂದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಸೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತಿಲಾಂಜಲಿಪ್ರತ್ತು ಬಾಬು ರೂಢಿಸುಕ್ರಾಯಿದ್ದು ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಶೆಂದಿದುರ್ಕಾರ್ ಹರಾಚು ಮಾಡದೆ ದುರ್ಕಾರ್ ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಶುಕ್ತಾರೆ ಯಿದು ಯೆನು ಕಾರಣವೊ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹೀಗೆ ಬಾಬು ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಢಿಸದೆ ಲಿತಕಿತೆರಳೆ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಲುಂಟಾಗುವಪ್ಪುವ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗದಂತೆ ಯೂವಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಯಿಸಿ ಹೊಂದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದೊ ತಿಳಿಯದು ಮತ್ತು ಈವರಿಗೆ ಲುತ್ಪತ್ತಿತಿರುವ ಶೆಂದಿಹೊಬಲನು ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಅದ್ಯಾಬಪಾವತಿ ತೀರಿಲ್ಲ.

2 ಚಾಲತಿ ಇಸವಿಗೂ ಚಿತ್ತಿನೆಸ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೆಜೆಪ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಬಿದ್ಧವಡಿಸಿರುವಮೆರೆ ಎಕ್ಕೈಜು ರೂಲ್ಸುಗಳು ಜಾಯಂತಿನಿ ಜಾರಿಸಿಬಂದರೆ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಲುಂಟಾಗುವ ಫಿಂಬಿದಯು ಹೊಂದಲುತಿಗದೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಹೀಗೆ ನಷ್ಟಹೊಂದಬೆಕೆಂಬುವರು ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶೆಂದಿಬಾಬಿನಹಕ್ಕು ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಾಶ್ರೀಯುತರವರು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿರುವ ಸನ್ನದಿನಿಂದ ಲುಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ ಶಕಾಂಬ 1901ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸ್ತ ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಲುಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂದ ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ

I ಮಾನ್ಯರವರು ಇನಾಂದಾರನಮೆಲೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಲೇಟ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಾಜಾಶ್ರೀಯುತರವರು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿರುವ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಲೋಪವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಶೆಂದಿಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲುತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊಬಲನು ಖರ್ಚುಜಾತಾ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಹೊಬಲನು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಸಿಂತಕೆತಿಗುವಂತೆಯೂ-

II ಇನಾಂದಾರನ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಮೂಲಿನಂತೆ ಶೆಂದಿದುರ್ಕಾನ್ ಇಟ್ಟು ಬಾಬುರೂಢಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೆಂದಿಬಿಕರಿತಿಗುವಂತೆಯೂ

III ಈ ಬಾಬಿನೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಬಾಧಕವಾಗಿ ಲುಂಟಾಗದಂತೆಯೂ

IV ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಲುತ್ತಕ್ತಿತನಿಬಂದು ಅದ್ಯಾಲ ಇನಾಂ ದಾರನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದಬೆ ಲುಳಿದಿರುವಮೊಬಲನು ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸುವಂತೆಯೂ ಸಹಾ ಸುಸುಖಾಲೋಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಹುಕುಂದಯ ಕೊಲಸಿ

ಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ - ರಾಮಣ್ಣಾಗರ್ಪಡೆ

ದಿ 8-9-16

COURT FEE
MYSORE
TWO RUPEES

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Date of Receipt 12.9.16
No. 9755

GEN. & REV. SECTT
11 CR
14 SEP 1916
DIARY No. 696

ಹುಬ್ಬೂರು ಜನಾಬಿನೆ -

ಪ್ರೈಸೂರು ದೊಡ್ಡಕೆರೆ ಬಿದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಅರಮನೆ ಖಜಾನೆ ಹೊಡ ಭರಾಳಿ ಹೊನ್ನಶಬೆವನಕೊಟೆ ಕಾಲ್ಲೊಕು ಪರ್ವಣಾನ್ನ ಮಾಸೊರ್ಲು ಬಿಡಸಲು ಮುಕ್ತು ಕೊಗಟನೆಕೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸಳ ಇನಾಂದಾರ್ ಕಡಬದ ಮನ್ಸಾರಕ್ಷೆಷ್ಟೆಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯು ಬಗದುಕೊಂಡಲಜಿಲ್

ಕೆಲ್ಲಂಡನನ್ನ ಎರಡು ಗ್ರಾಮಸಳಿಸೂ ಹೆಂದಿಬಾಬು ಸನ್ನದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇನಾಂಕಮೀಷನರ್ ಷಾಹೆಬರಿಂದಲೂ ಖಿರಭಷ್ಟು ಬಹುದಿವಷದಿಂದ ಬಾಬು ಅನುಭವಿಸುಕ್ಕಾ ಯಿದ್ದದ್ದು 1889ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲ ಬಾಬು ಷಂಷ್ಠಾನಾವಳಿ ಷರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದಲೆ ರೂಢಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಸೆದುಕೊಂಡಷಾದಭ್ಯರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಗ್ರಾಮಸಳೂ ಷಹ ಕೆಸೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತಿಲಾಸಾಯ್ತು ಬಾಬು ಗಾಂಧಿಸುಕ್ಕಾಂಡಿದ್ದು ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಹೆಂದಿದುರ್ಕಾರ್ ಹರಾಚು ಮಾಡಬೆ ದುರ್ಕಾರ್ ಮುಚ್ಚಿರುಕ್ಕಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಯೆನು ಕಾರಣಾಲ್ಲೋ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹೀಗೆ ಬಾಬು ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಢಿ ಷರೆ ಲಡತಿತಿದರೆ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಲುಂಟಾಸುವನಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲ ನಷ್ಟೆಹಾಗದಂಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಮೂಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾಯಿದೆ ಹೊಂದಕ್ಕಷ್ಟೆದ್ದೊಕಿಲಿಯದು ಮುಕ್ತು ಈವರಿಗೆ ಲುತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ತಿಸಿರುವ ಹೆಂದಿ ಮೊಬಲಸು ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಲಾಗಾಯಿ ಫಾಯಕಿತೆಸಿಲ್ಲ.

2 ಚಾಲಕಿ ಇಸವಿಪರ್ಯಂತ ನಿನೆಪು ಷರ್ಕಾರಿ ನಿಜಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಬ್ದಕಡಿಸಿರುವಮೆರೆ ಎಕ್ಕೈಜುರೂಲ್ಲುನ ಭೂ ಮಾಯಂತಸಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಲುಂಟಾಸುವ ಫಾಯಿದೆಯು ಹೊಂದಲುತಿಸದೆ ನಷ್ಟೆಹಾಸುಕ್ಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ನಷ್ಟೆಹೊಂದಬೆಕೆಂಬುವದು ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಸುಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತು ಈ ಹೆಂದಿ ಬಾಬಿನ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಾ ಷಾಹೆಬರವರು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿರುವಷನ್ನದಿನಿಂದ ಲುಂಟಾಸಿರುಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿವಾಂಯಿ 1901ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರ್ಷಕ್ಷರೂಲಿಯಿಂದ ಲುಂಟಾಸಿರುವ ಭೂಶಿಸಬಾರದು.

ತೆದ್ದರಿಂದ

I ಮಾನ್ಯರವರು ಇನಾಂದಾರನೆಂಬಿ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾ ಷಾಹೆಬರವರು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿರುವ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಲೋಪವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಹೆಂದಿಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲುತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೊಬಲಸು ಖರ್ಚುಜಾಕಾಲುಳಿಯುವ ಮೊಬಲಸು ಶ್ರೀಕಿಷಾಲನಲ್ಲೂ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಿಗೆ ಫಾಯಕಿತೆಸುವಂತೆಯೂ

II ಇನಾಂದಾರನ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಮೂಲನಂಕೆ ಹೆಂದಿದುರ್ಕಾರ್ ಇಟ್ಟು ಬಾಬುರೂಢಿಸಿ

క్రమంగా ఇనాంగ్రామదల్లి కేంద్రిబిందువాగిరిసువంతెయూ.

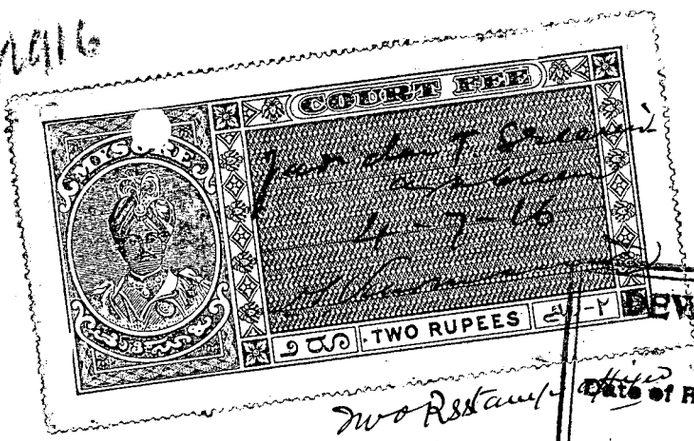
III ఈబాబిసెయూవకాలక్కు అయూవిధవాద బాధకవూలుంటాగదంతెయూ

IV ఇదువరిసె సర్కారదల్లి ఈగ్రామగళింద లుక్కిసిలుందు అదర్ఫుల ఇనాందారనిసె పావతిసదె లుళిదిరువమొబలసు ఇనాందారనిసె పావతిసువంతెయూ సక్కూ సుసుఖాలోచనెయింద హుకుందయపాలసబేకాగి ప్రార్థనె

తా 8-9-16

తమన్నతీర్థహళ్ళి

395 ಗಿಎ16



GEN. & REV.
9 AUG 1916

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
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Petn. Regr. No. 9441

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ
ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ
ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆ

ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ
ಸೈಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಗೆ
ಅವಶ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಆಜ್ಞೆ
ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ

ಕಾಳ್ಗಿಮಂಜಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರಿಂದ 9-3-916ನೇ ಇಂ
ಕೈಕೆಳಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕಾ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಪತ್ರ ನಂ ಸೈ 4182-
S.R. 94-141 ತಾರೀಖು 28ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 916ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸದರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ
ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಏಜೆಂಟರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಸೈ
ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಲ್ಲದೆ
ಕೈಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಸಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಕ್ಕೆ ಸೈಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ
ಕಂಪನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ
ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಏಜೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ
ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿ
ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಸೈಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಮೀಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತೋಲನವಿರುವ ಕೆಮಿಕಲ್ ಸಮೀಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

I ಕೆಮಿಕಲ್ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಭಾಗ (ii)

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಮಿಕಲ್ ಸಮೀಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಮೀಕರಣದ ಎಡಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಎಡಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಆಗ ಸಮೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಸಮತೋಲನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮೀಕರಣದ ಎಡಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮೀಕರಣದ ಎಡಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಎಡಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಆಗ ಸಮೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಸಮತೋಲನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮೀಕರಣದ ಎಡಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮೀಕರಣದ ಎಡಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಎಡಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಸಮತೋಲನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಆಗ ಸಮೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಸಮತೋಲನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

1. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ (ii) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?

ಉತ್ತರ

II ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ (iii) ಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ

ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ಅಂಶ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಲೂಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲ

ಅಥವಾ $\frac{1}{4}$ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

III ಇತರೆ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು (ಷರತ್ತು 24 ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ)

ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ನಂತರ ಮೊದಲ 10-12 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಬಾರದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಠೇವಣಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಠೇವಣಿ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮನಾದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಹಿತ ರಜೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಮೂವತ್ತು (30) ದಿನಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಜೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ನೀಡಿದಂತೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಾ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗಬಾರದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಹಾನಿಯ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಇವರಿಂದ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

II ಪ್ರಬಂಧ 3 (ಪ್ರಬಂಧದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ)

ಪ್ರಬಂಧದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ಕಾಡಿನ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಕಲರವ, ಹರಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸದ್ದು, ಎತ್ತರದ ಮರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಸಿರು ಹೊದಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೊನೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಈ ಸುಂದರ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಡ್ಡಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಈ ಕಾಡು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯು ಓದುಗರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಯೋಚಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಾಡಿನ ಒಳಗೆ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಅನುಭವವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಮರಗಳಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ; ಅವು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿವೆ, ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವು ಮೌನವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಮೌನವೇ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ, ಮರಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವು ಏನು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸುಂದರ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಜೊತೆ ಬದುಕುವುದನ್ನು ಮರೆತಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಎಂಬ ಧ್ವನಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾಡಿನ ಮೌನವು ಒಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಂತಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಭಾಗವು ಪ್ರಬಂಧದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಆಳವಾದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರ ಶೈಲಿ ಸರಳವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅರ್ಥ ಬಹಳ ಗಹನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಓದುಗರು ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರವೂ ಈ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನೆನಪಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ವರ್ಣನೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕುವ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಘನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ಹೂಡಿರುವ (20) ಜನ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕಠಿಣ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ತಮಗೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವೂ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆದೇಶ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಪೊಲೀಸರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ, ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಕೇಸಿನ ತನಿಖೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಪೊಲೀಸರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಇಂತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-7-916

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು

GEN. & REV. SECTT
7 AUG 1916

344
10 6 14

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

No. 586/1

5th August 1916

Petition as shown below, to His Highness the Maharaja is transferred to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore General Department, Bangalore, for disposal

No. 144 of 16-17

By Order,

For *Private Secretary*
to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GBPM—500—3-2-16

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
144
2 - AUG. 1916
TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF

Kuppam Colony

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಮುದ್ರಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಅವಧಿ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮುದ್ರಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಅವಧಿ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಸಮಯ

Samuel

COURT FEE

TWO RUPEES

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Date of Receipt 25-7-16
Petn. Regr. No. 9378

ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಸಾರಾಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮನವರು ಈಗ್ಗೆ
ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮೃತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೃತರಿಗೆ ಸಂತಾನವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ
ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಸಹೋದರರ ಮಗನಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರೇ
ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ
ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು
ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ
ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ
ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦
ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ
ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦
ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ
ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು
ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ
ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦
ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ
ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦
ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ
ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦
ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ
ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦
ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ
ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦
ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ
ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೃತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾದ ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦ ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೩೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ೧ ಎಕರೆ ೨೦
ಗುಂಟೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರು ಮೃತರ
ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ವಾರಸುದಾರರೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಂದ ಪಡೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪತ್ರ - ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಾಬತ್ತು ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು
ಅಳತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದ/ ಆ ದಾಖಲು ಪತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿ 1901 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಅಳತೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ
ಈ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಳ್ಳು ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿ
ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ

೯. ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಫಾರಸು -

(a) 916 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಶೇಕಡ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ —

(b) ಮೂಲ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಇಡಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ —

(c) ಸಾಲಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ —

(d) ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ —

ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ —

ಮೈಸೂರು ಇಂತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ
22ನೇ Agust 916 } P. Subbarao
Mysore. } Inamdar of
Valagani

DIARY NO. 234

16.6.17

SECTION GR

FILE NO.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 415/1

Mysore, 24th July 1916

Petition as shown below, to His Highness the Maharaja is transferred to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Revenue Department, Bangalore, for disposal.

No. 93 of 16-17

By Order,

M. A. Balakrishna Iyengar

for Private Secretary
to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GBPM—500—3-2-16

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
22 JUL. 1916
93
TO H. H. THE

ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರಗಳು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕ್ಷೇಮವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಗಳವರ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆ ಅವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

1. ಅಕ್ಷಯಾಂಬರವು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಭಟ್ಟರು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ಅಕ್ಷಯಾಂಬರದ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವು ಬಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ನಕಲುಗಳು ಈ ಕಾಗದಕ್ಕೆ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1903-1904 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ 29.7.1903 ನೇ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 68-77 ex. 7 12-01 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

3. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಬಾಬು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಗಳವರ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆ ಅವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಗಳವರ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆ ಅವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

4. కొలతకై కబురు చేయడం - కబురు వ్రాయు నమూనా యిటుపై కబురనియందును చేయడం అను పాఠ్యాంశం చూచి తెలుగులోకి భాషాంతరీకరింపుము ——

అమ్మాయి పాలుపిండడం కడు - వేకువనే లేచి పాలు పిండి చూచి కొలుచుకొని పోవుట ఆచారమైనది - అటుపిమ్మట పెరుగులోకి యిచ్చుట —— కబురు వ్రాయు నమూనా యిటుపై కబురనియందును చేయడం అను పాఠ్యాంశం చూచి తెలుగులోకి భాషాంతరీకరింపుము ——

వాళ్ళి పిల్లలందరిలోను పెద్దవాడు - ఈ సంవత్సరమునకు శీతి నిండినది - అయినను వాళ్ళి పిల్లలు చాలా దృఢకాయులు మరియు ఆరోగ్యవంతులు - వారి నవనవోన్మేషమైన శరీరమును చూచి ఎవరైనను ఆశ్చర్యపడక తీరదు. అటువంటి వాళ్ళిలోకి యిప్పుడు నాకు ఆసక్తి ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నది. దానికి కారణము 1901 నెలలో వాళ్ళి పెద్దకుమారుడు రామయ్యకు నాకు ఏర్పడిన స్నేహమే - ఈ స్నేహము అటు తరువాత నేటి వరకు నిరాఘాటముగా సాగుచున్నది. ఈ మధ్య అటువైపు వెళ్ళినప్పుడు వాళ్ళి యింటికి వెళ్ళి వారిని చూచి వచ్చుట నాకు అలవాటుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ సారి వెళ్ళినప్పుడు వాళ్ళి పెద్దకుమారుడు రామయ్య నన్ను చూచి ఆశ్చర్యపడి ఇంటిలోపలికి తీసుకొని వెళ్ళి ఆదరించి కూర్చుండబెట్టెను.

5. ఈ కింది వాక్యాలు చదవండి -

(a) 916 నెలలో వాళ్ళి పెద్దకుమారుడు రామయ్యతో నాకు ఏర్పడిన స్నేహము అటు తరువాత నేటి వరకు నిరాఘాటముగా సాగుచున్నది ——

(b) మాలి నరసింహుడు ఎంతటి పనివాడో దాన్ని చూచి తెలుసుకోవచ్చు ——

(c) నరసింహుడు పాలు తీసుకొని రావడానికి ముందే పెరుగు తోడుపెట్టి ఉంచుతాడు - ఉదయం పాలు పిండిన తరువాత వాటిని కాచి చల్లార్చి పెరుగు తోడుపెట్టి ఉంచుతాడు - ఆ పెరుగు మరుసటి రోజు ఉదయం చిలికి వెన్న తీసి ఆ మజ్జిగను పాలతో కలిపి అమ్ముతాడు - ఆ విధంగా అమ్మగా వచ్చిన డబ్బుతో ఇల్లు గడుపుకొంటూ ఉన్నాడు ——

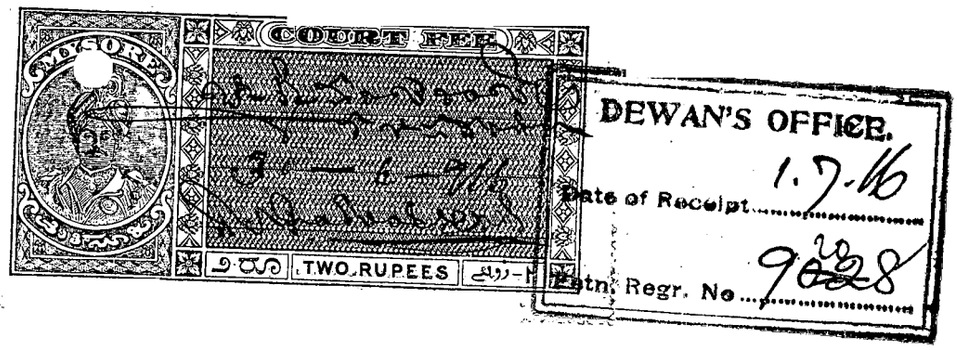
(d) శ్రీనివాసులుకు చాలా భయం అంటే ఎవరికీ ఉండదు - ఎవరైనా ఏదైనా అంటే వారిని ఎదిరించి నిలబడతాడు - ఎవరైనా ఏదైనా అంటే వారిని ఎదిరించి నిలబడతాడు - ఇతనిని చూచి ఇతని తండ్రి ఇతనిని ఎంతో మెచ్చుకొంటూ ఉంటాడు - ఇతని తండ్రి ఇతనిని ఎంతో మెచ్చుకొంటూ ఉంటాడు - ఇతని తండ్రి ఇతనిని ఎంతో మెచ్చుకొంటూ ఉంటాడు ——

ఇట్లు
వి. సుబ్బారావు.
ఇనాందులపాడు
Valagani

22-7-916.

D 165 of 1916-17
Br II

Stamps for Rs 2 returned



Express

To

The Dewan Bahadur

Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a petition addressed to His Highness the Maharaja by the Ryots of Kolar and Bangalore Districts praying for the remission of the Land Revenue assessment for the current year.

The petitioners state that the crops in the greater part of the Districts have failed owing to the scanty rainfall and that the Ryots are in great distress. They pray that the Land Revenue assessment may be remitted for the current year.

I am not in a position to say whether the crops have failed to the extent stated in the petition. But I am aware that the rainfall in the Districts has been very scanty and that the Ryots are in great distress. I am also aware that the Ryots have been in distress for the last two years and that they have been obliged to borrow money from the Sowcars for the purchase of seed and for the maintenance of their families. I am also aware that the Sowcars have been pressing the Ryots for the repayment of the loans and that the Ryots have been unable to repay the loans owing to the failure of the crops. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars.

I am not in a position to say whether the crops have failed to the extent stated in the petition. But I am aware that the rainfall in the Districts has been very scanty and that the Ryots are in great distress. I am also aware that the Ryots have been in distress for the last two years and that they have been obliged to borrow money from the Sowcars for the purchase of seed and for the maintenance of their families. I am also aware that the Sowcars have been pressing the Ryots for the repayment of the loans and that the Ryots have been unable to repay the loans owing to the failure of the crops. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars.

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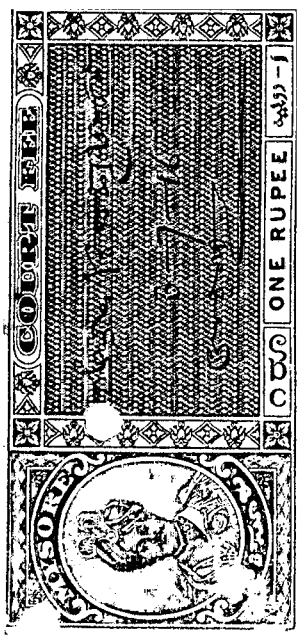
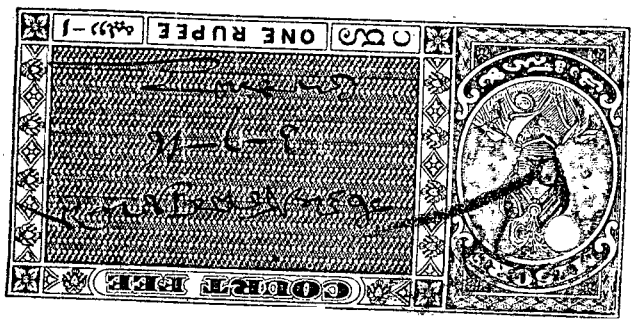
I am not in a position to say whether the crops have failed to the extent stated in the petition. But I am aware that the rainfall in the Districts has been very scanty and that the Ryots are in great distress. I am also aware that the Ryots have been in distress for the last two years and that they have been obliged to borrow money from the Sowcars for the purchase of seed and for the maintenance of their families. I am also aware that the Sowcars have been pressing the Ryots for the repayment of the loans and that the Ryots have been unable to repay the loans owing to the failure of the crops. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars. I am also aware that the Ryots have been obliged to sell their cattle and other property to meet the demands of the Sowcars.

మీ తాతగారి ఏమయినా ఉత్తరాలు దస్తావేజులు ఉన్నచో దయచేసి అవసరం అయితే వీటిని మీకు తిరిగి పంపివేయగలము మీ తాతగారి పేరు మీద ఉన్న ఆస్తి వివరాలు మీకు తెలిసినచో దయచేసి మాకు వ్రాసి పంపగలరు అట్లు వ్రాసినచో మీకు తొందరగా పని అవుతుంది

Check Thanya Ray 2nd

తేది 30-6-1916
Mysore





Three-pie—Petition & Paper.

II

I

ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു

ഇപ്പോൾ

ഒരു ചെറിയ ഒരു ചെറിയ ഒരു ചെറിയ ഒരു ചെറിയ

ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി —

ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി

DIARY No. 78

TO 16.10.17

SECTION S.R

II 8/7 pr Mks

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 126 / 2

Mysore, 5th July 1917

Petition as shown below, to His Highness the Maharaja is transferred to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore General (Br II) Department, Bangalore, for disposal.

No. 18 of 16.17

By Order,

M. N. Balaraj Urs

for Private Secretary

to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GBPM—500—3-2-16

Three-pie—Petition Paper.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE
6 JUL 1916
18

To

His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur,
Maharaja of Mysore.

The humble petition of the undersigned
Sheweth

That your petitioners are desirous of
starting a Co-operative Credit Society
at Kadakola in Nanjangud Taluk
and have accordingly applied to the
Registrar of Co-operative Societies
for registration of the same.

That the Registrar has refused to
register the Society on the ground
that the number of members is
less than the minimum prescribed
by the Rules.

That your petitioners are all
agriculturists and are unable to
obtain loans on reasonable terms
from the money-lenders who charge
exorbitant interest and who
harass the borrowers in various
ways.

That your petitioners are
therefore desirous of starting
a Co-operative Credit Society
for the benefit of themselves
and their fellow villagers.

That your petitioners are
willing to abide by the Rules
framed by the Registrar.

That your petitioners are
willing to pay the fee prescribed
by the Rules.

That your petitioners are
willing to pay the fee prescribed
by the Rules.

That your petitioners are
willing to pay the fee prescribed
by the Rules

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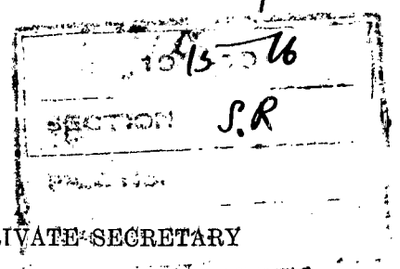
87

II 4/7 for Revs



OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

No. 4885

Mysore 30th June 1916

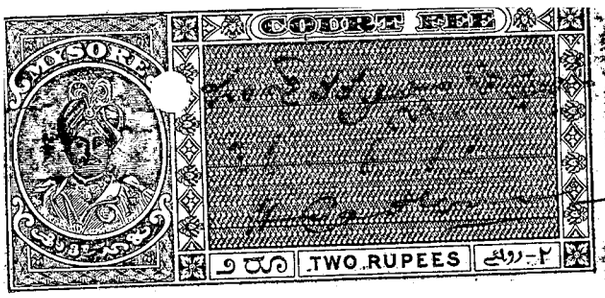
Petition as shown below, to His Highness the Maharaja is transferred to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore General Department, Bangalore, for disposal

No. 1165 of 15-16

By Order,

M. N. Balaraj Urs
for Asst Private Secretary
to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GBPM—500—3-2-16



HR 94-14

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Date of Receipt 27.6.16
Petn. Regr. No 9173

ಶಕೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರುವ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ಶಾಸನವು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1901 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆತ್ತಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ

Krishna char

తే|| 26-6-1916

Famine D 3449.

ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ
ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ಶೌಚಾಲಯವಿರಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ಶೌಚಕೂಪ, ಒಂದು ಮೂತ್ರಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಶೌಚಾಲಯವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ೧೫ ಮೀಟರ್ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ಶೌಚಾಲಯವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂತಿರಬಾರದು. ಶೌಚಾಲಯದ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಚಿಲಕ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಶೌಚಾಲಯದ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಚಿಲಕ ಹಾಕಿರಬಾರದು. ಶೌಚಾಲಯದ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಚಿಲಕ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕ

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to say that I cannot accept your offer. I have already accepted another offer.

Thanking you for your kindness in the matter, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

26.6.916 S. Krishnaswamy

To

Three-pie—Petitio

MYSORE COURT FEE ಮೈಸೂರು ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಫೀ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ೨ ರೂ TWO RUPEES ಟ್ವೋ-ರೂ

ARY No 3384

10/5/16

TION SR

OFFICIAL No.

Rs 2/- Court fee affixed

ವಜಾರಂಭ ಕಾವಲಿ ಪ್ಲೇಗಾಳಾಲಾ ಪೇತಿದ ಅವಾಸಿನಾ
ಹೇಬರವರರಲು ಹಾಸ ನಿವೃತ್ತನ ಕೆಲ್

ವೆಸ್ಟ್ಗಾಂ ಲಾ ರಜಾ ತಿಲಾಂಸ ಅಪ್ರಹಾದಪ್ಪ ವಾಸವಾ
ಸಾಲವ ಮಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ದ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ವೆಂ ಕೆ ಮೂ ಫ್ಯಾ ರ ವಚಡಿಸ್ಸ
ಲಂದಾಂ ವೆಸ್ಟ್ಗಾಂ ಲಾಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಪಾಯಾಲಾ ವಾಕೆಲ್ಲಿಂ.
ಗಕ ಪ್ಲೇಗಾಂ ವ ರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಸಾ. ರಾಗದೊಂಲೆ ಸಾಪಾಸ್ತ ಳಯಿಸಾ.
ದಾರ ಸಾದ ಆ ಲೆಂಲಾ ಕೇಂಪೂ ವಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾ ಬಾಳ್ಳಾಂ ಅಪ್ಪಿ
ಪ್ರಾಲಾಸಾಂಚಕೆ ವಾಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಳ್ಳಿ ಸಾಲಾಳ್ಳಾಂಗಿ ಕೆ ವಾದಪಿ
ಪ್ಲೇಗಾಳಾಲ್

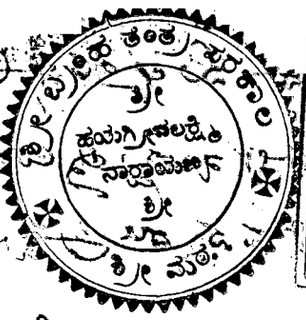
ಸಾ ಸಾ ಸ್ಥಾಪಾ ಲಾ ವಾಂಗಿ ಆ ಬ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರಾ ಲಾ ಸಾಂ ಬ್ಯಾ ಸಾಂ ಕ್ಲೂಂ
ಶ್ರೀಕ ವಿಳ್ಳಾಕ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಲಿ ಕೆ ಯಾನ್ನ 6-6-1916 ಸೆ ಕೇಂ
ಖಾಸ್ಥ ಶ್ರೀಕ ಆಯಿ ಕೆಂಲಾ ಆಪ್ಪೆಲೆ ಆದಾಸ್ಥ ಸಾಲಾಂ ವಿಸೆರಾ
ವಮೆಲಿಂಗೆ ಕೆಂಲಪ್ಪನವಪ್ಪ ಸಾಲಾಳ್ಳಾಡೆ ಯಿದ್ದಾ ದಿಂದಾ ಆದ
ರಾಸ್ಥ ಕೆಲವುಕಗಾ ಕಿಗಳ್ಳಾ ಆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಾಲಾಂಲೆ ಪ್ಲೇವಕ್ಷಾನಾ
ಸಿ ಂತಿಂಲೆ ಸಾಂಗಿ ಕೆ ಳಾಂಗಿ ಕೆ ಳ್ಳಾಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಂ ಸಾಸಿದ್ಧಾ ಂದ ಕೆಲವುಂ
ಸಕಿಸಳ್ಳಾ ಲೆಂಲಾ ಸಾಧಾಂ ಸಾಸಾಂ ಕ್ಲೈಸಾಕೆ ಅವುಗಳ್ಳಾಲಿಯ್ಯವು
ಹಾ ಸ್ಥಾ ಖಾ ಂಯವ ಸ ಚಿ ಕ್ಲೈ ಕೆ ಪೇಕ್ಷಾಂ ಸ ಚಿ ಲೆಂಲಾಸ್ಥಾಗ ಸ
ಕ ಂಲಾಂ ಕ್ಲೈ ಲೆ ಲೆ —

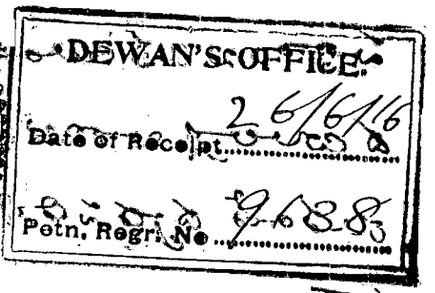
ಕೆಂಡ ಚಾಂ ಲಾ ಪೆಂಡ ಕ್ಲೈ ವ ಕೆಂಲಾಲಿಯ ಆಲೆ
ಕ ಯು ಲಾಂ ಂಡಾರ್ರ ಸ ಳ್ಳಾ ವ್ಯಾ ಕ್ಲೈ ಯು ಕ ರ ಯು ಲಾಂ ಂಡಾ ಕ್ಲೈ
ಸ ಳ್ಳಾ ಯು ರುವ ಡಾ ಲಿ ಕ್ಲೈ ವ್ಯಾ ಕ್ಲೈ ಕಾಗಿ ಡಸ ಳ್ಳಾ ಚಾಂ
ಯು ಸ ಳ್ಳಾ ಲಿ ವಾಲಾಂ ಲು ಕೆಂಲಾ ಆ ಚಾಂ ಯು ಸ ಳ್ಳಾ ವಿ ಕೆಂಲಾ ಕ್ಲೈವ
ಕ್ಲೈ ಕೆ ಸಾವಾಗಿ ಳ್ಳಾ ಯು ಲಾಂ ಂಡಾ ರ ಕೆಂಲಾ ಕೆಂಲಾ ಕ್ಲೈ ಲಾ ಯಾ ಡಾ ಕ್ಲೈ ಸ
ಆಂ ಕೆ ಸಾ ಕಾಗಿ ಡಸ ಳ್ಳಾ. ೬೧ ವ್ಯು. ಪೆ ಂಯಾವ ಚಾಂ ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಾ
ವಿ ಕ್ಲೈ ಸ್ಥಾ ವು ಕ್ಲೈ ತಿ ಹೆ ಲಾಂ ಪ್ಲೇ ಪ್ಲೇ ಡಾ ಸ್ಥಾ ಆಪು ಯು ಲಾಂ ಂಡಾ ರ ಸಾಂ ಲೇಂ ಕೆ
ರ ರ ಕ್ಲೈ ಡ್ಲಾ" ವಿ ಂಪು ಕೆಂ ಲಾಂ ಲೆ ಕ್ಲೈ ಡಾ ಸಾ ಸ ವಿ ಲಾಂ ಪು ಡಾ ಕೆಂಲಾ
ಯು ಪ್ಲೇ ಯು ಂ ಕ್ಷಾ ಪು ಡಾ ವಿ ಕ್ಲೈ ಸ್ಥಾ ಕೆಂ ಲಾಂ ಲೆ ಕ್ಲೈ ಡಾ ಸಾ ಕೆಂ
ರ ಆಂ ಕ್ಲೈ ಯು ಸ ಹಂ ಸಾ ವಿ ಲಾಂ ಪು ಲಾಸ್ಥಾ ಪ್ಲೇ ಸಾಂ ಲಿ
ಪು ವಿ ಸ್ಥಾ Tree tax ಸ್ಥಾ ವು ಕ್ಲೈ ತಿ ಪೆ ಸ ರ ವಾಂ ಡ ಕ್ಲೈ ವಂ
ಪು ವಾ ಳೆ (1½) ರು ಕೆಂ ಲಾಂ ಲಾಂ ಲೆ ಪೆ ಚ್ಚಾ ರ ವು ಕ್ಲೈ ತಿ ಸಾ ಪು
ಗಾ ಲಾಂ ಯು ಲಾಂ ಂಡಾ ರ ಸಾಂ ಲೇಂ ರ ರ ಕ್ಲೈ ಡ್ಲಾ. ಸಾ ಕ್ಲೈ ಲಿ
ಲೇಂ ಲೇಂ ರ ರ ಕ್ಲೈ ಡ್ಲಾ, ಸಾ ಕ್ಲೈ ಕೆಂ ಡ ಲ ಪು ಲಾಂ ಲು ಸಾಂ ಲು ಸ
ಲೆ ಪು ಕ್ಲೈ ತಿ ಸಾಂ ಲಾಂ. ಅ ಸ್ಥಾ ಲಾಂ ಲಾಂ ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಾ ಸಾಂ ಲಾಂ ಲಾಂ ಚಿ. ಪ್ಲೇ ಸ್ಥಾ ಸಾಂ ಲಾಂ ಲಾಂ
ಸಾ ಸಾ ಸಾಂ ಲಾಂ ಲಾಂ ವು ಕ್ಲೈ ತಿ ಎ ಪೆ ಸ್ಥಾ ಲೇ ಅ ಪೆ ಸ್ಥಾ ಲಾಂ ಸ್ಥಾ ಲಾಂ ಲಾಂ ಯು ಲಾಂ ಂಡಾ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]




DEWAN'S OFFICE
Date of Receipt 26/6/16
Petn. Regr. No.

18-6-1916

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Date of Receipt 24-6-16
Petn. Regr. No 9186

3/16

మరగల్ల రంపాయవన్ను రుకొట్టేరంపాయద

రుండి ఇనాము దారుడో రిందాయంగరక్షదేందు

విధాయరవాంగరుక్కే ఆదన్ను బదలాఇది ఇనాం

గ్రామదదురానిగే కుదరిగ్రామదల్లి ఈచలుమ

రగల్లు ఇల్లదిద్దురి వదరి ఇనాందారరిగే దు

కొట్టినింద లుబ్రిక్తిమాడిద రోంబలను దల్లి

బోరేందు బదలావణి మాడిరుక్కే. మిగి

మాడిదిద్దారరి ఇనాందారరుగల్గి తెలుంబా

వప్పిసుగుక్కే ఆద్దుంద మేందలు జారిలి

ఇద్దుందేయి ఆవై నియంగబోరు. ఇదల్లి

బే ఇనాము గ్రారులగల్ల దుకొట్టి లుబ్రిక్తియన్ను

ఇనాము దారరుగల్గి రేందువచిస్తియదల్లి

1915—1916 నేబ్రాలద మిందవయుంలు సాలుగల్ల

దిరుద్దురి లుబ్రిక్తిక్కే ఇందుసాలది దాను

వాడి ఆదరంరే రేందుత్తేందు శాయు

స్తేమాడిరుక్కే ఇదరింద .ఇనాముదారరు

గర్భగుడి చుట్టూ ప్రదక్షిణ మార్గాలు కొలుచు

నాం లుక్షేత్రియుండు వచ్చి చంచలచిత్తుడై

కోడు వద్దన్నాడు అప్పటినుండి ఇదంద

ఇనాము దారులుపోగా వలుదిఆవరగ్రామద

ల్లి మేనత్తవుండి దుక్కిభూమిగి జూచి

వుండికోంటూ వస్తూ అదు ఆవరంగి తట్టి మే

లివుండు వుండిరువంటే లుక్షేత్రిక్రీతి వి

రాదరి చందమంబలనంటే జూచి ఇల్లదంటే

కొంట్లరే నట్టర్లే రారాజనుకే " ఇదర్లే

చదలాగ ఇనాము దారున లుధర్మప్పవిద్యుంటే

ఆగలు ఎందుబ్రాహ్మి ఆయుంయు కొలచట్లు

లుక్షేత్రియుంద దుక్కిభూమిగి అవనిగి

కోంచరేర్చదట్లు వుసాంబబాబే ఆగలురకే

ఆదర్శయుర్త దయుంట్లు గర్భంద కారరా

రదవరు ఇదువరిగి జూరియుట్లు ఇద్దుంటే

ద

దయచేసి ఇచ్చిన క్రమంలో ఎంపిక చేసిన
రూంలను ఖాళీ చేయవలసిందిగా తెలియ
జేయడమైనది.

Thanking you

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Date of Receipt 26-6-16
Petn. Regr. No 9137

ಮಹಾರಾಜರಾಜಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ದಿವಾನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ
ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಂಗಳಿಗೆ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ದಿವಾನಿಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಿಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರದ್ದಸರ್ವ
ಮಾನ್ಯದಾಳ್ ಎ. ಸಿ ದೇವರಾಜೆ ಅಗಸಿ ನವರ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೇಷನ್ನಿಗ್ಗಾಯಿ:-

ಇದಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಮಲಶ್ರೀ ಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುಂಜಿರುವಂತೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಕ್ಕಿಲರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿನೊಳಗಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ
ಬಹುಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರಾಯುಷ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಇನ್ನಾ ದಾಗ ನಾಸಿರುವ
ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ವಿವಾಸಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಪತ್ರ
ಸಿಂತೂ ಬರೆದು ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಜರೂರ್ ವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯ
ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉಚಿತವಲ್ಲದ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು ಏನಾದರು
ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಸಿಸಾವಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ
ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಇಷ್ಟಾದೇಯನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಿನಯ
ವಂತರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. A.D. Samaraja Urs

13/6/16

ಮಹಾರಾಜರಾಜಶ್ರೀವೈಭವಪುರ ಪೀಠಪದವಿವಾಗ್ದಾನಪೀಠಬಿರವರ
ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಂಗಳಿಗೆ.

ವೈಭವಪುರವಿವಾಗ್ದಾನಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿರುವಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರದತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಿಂಡನಪುರದಪರ್ವಮಾವ್ಯದಾಳ್
ಎ.ಸಿ.ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸುನವರ ಅಫ್ರಿಕೇಷನ್ ಸ್ವಾತಿ

(1) ಇದೇಇಪತ್ರಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೧೧ನೇತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಕೌಂಡಿವೆಂಬಲಗುಬುಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕಿನಿಷ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವೈಭವಪುರಗೆಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಗಾಮಿತಕರೀಖುಕಾಂಮಿಷ್ಟೆ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಆಗಿರುವನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೊಸಿಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಗೆಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನಾಂದಾರರ ಅಭ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆತರ ರಚಾಕೆಂಬರೂಲ್ಸ್ ನ್ನು ಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಕೆಂದು ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಜುಜಾತಿಯವರುಇರುವರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಗೆಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜಾತಿಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾತಿಯಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಗೂ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಿಲ್ಲ. ವೈಭವಪುರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವಕುವರು ರು-೨೦೦೦ಜನರು ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬಹಳಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದಸಂಖ್ಯೆಇನಾಂದಾರರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬಲ್ಲವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರುಗೆಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ತರಿಸುವುದೇಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವಹಂಗಾಮಿರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಇಂತಹವು ಅದರಿಂದಲೂ ಮನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವುಗಳಬಗ್ಗೆವಿನಾಯವು ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಗೆಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

(2) ಜಾತಿಯಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದುಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವರೂಲ್ಸ್ ನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತರ್ಜುಮೆಮಾಡಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಇನಾಂದಾರನಮೇಲೂ ಜಾತಿವಿಚಾರಣೆಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಅಕ್ಷವತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಅಮಲ್ದಾರರವರಮುಲ್ಕಿಕೈಕೆಳಕ್ಕೆಸೇರಿದಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಅಕ್ಷವತಾನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಇನಾಂದಾರರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವುಅರ್ಜಿಮುಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂಗಳಂತುಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆತರತಕ್ಕ ಅಕ್ಷವಬಿಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಣಯಬಲ್ಲುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

(3) ಹಾಗೆಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಂದಾ ವಅಹವಾಲು ತಿಳಿಯದೇಸೆರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಫ್ರೇಮ್ ಮಾಡಿದಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗಫಾಯಿಷ್ ಆಗಿರುವರೂಲ್ಸ್ ನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇಸೆರಿ.

ವೈಭವಪುರಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ೨೦೦೦ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಪೂರ್ವದಮಹಾರಾಜರುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಭಾಗ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜಮುಮ್ಮಡಿಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಒಡೆಯರ್‌ರವರ್ಷಭೋಗದಿಂದಲೂ ತಮ್ಮಗುರುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪುಣ್ಯಪೋಷಕಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಠಾಧಿಪತ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅನೇಕರಾಜಬಂಧುಗಳಿಗೂ, ಅನೇಕಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆದಾನದಾರಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವುಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅನೇಕಇತರಜನಗಳಿಗೂ ಅಂದರೆಶ್ರೀವಂಶರು ಹಾರಾಚಶ್ರೀವಿರಾಪ್ಪಾಜಿಯವ್ವನವರುವೆಂದಲೂ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ.

(4) ಈರೀತಿಇನಾಂಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಬುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದುಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಭಾಗವು ದಾನಪಡೆದವರು ಯಾವುದೋಂದುಚುಟುಕಾಯಿತು ಮೋಜಿನವಸ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ನಿರರ್ಥಕವಾಗಿ ಬಾಂದುಂಟಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುಬರುವುದೆಂದು ನಮೂದಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವುಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಇನಾಂಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಾಗಲು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಕೆಲವುಬಾಬುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ

ಈವಸ್ತುಸ್ಥಿತಿಇನಾಂಸ್ಥಾವುಕ್ಷಿಶೋಧಿಸಿದಎಲ್ಲಾಬಾಬುಗಳಮನ್ನಣೆಯಾದಿಶೆಯಾಗಿಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ
ಕಿಂಯಂತುಬರುವುದೆಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದೆ.ಇದರಂತೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನಲುಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿಗೆಸಿದ ಕ್ಷುಳ್ಳ ಇನಾಂದಾರ
ರು ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು ನಂದ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದಾರೆ

(೬) ಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಪಳೂರುಹೋಲಿಯೆಂಯತ್ತಿ.ಇನಾಂಸೆಟ್ಲ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಪರ್ಮಾರದ ವರುಷನ್ನದುಗಳನ್ನು ಅ
ನುಭವಗಳನ್ನುಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿದ ಅವೇಳಿಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬು ಹಚ್ಚಲುಂಟೆಂದು
ನಿಶ್ಚೈಸಿಇನಾಂಸೆಟ್ಲ್ಮೆಟ್ ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆಸಿಂಪ್ಲಿಕುತ್ತಾ ಕೆ.ವುತ್ತುಶೋಚಿಸಿಕೆಲವುವರ್ಷಗಳವಂದೆ
ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನಲುಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿಗೆಇನಾಂದಾರ್ರುಪಡ್ಡಿನವಿಷಯಂತುವಾಗಿವಿಚಾರಣೆಯೆಂಯೂಗಿಅನೇ
ಕ ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆಪಡ್ಡುಲುಂಟೆಂದುಗಾರ್ನವೆಂಟ್ಆರ್ಡರುಗಳನ್ನುಹೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾಕೆ

(೭) ಈ ರೀತಿಯಂಯೂಸಿಮಜಾರಾಜರುಗಳಿಪನ್ನದು ಮೂಲಕ ವಾಗಿಯೂಚುತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸ್
ಗಾನ್ನವೆಂಬಿನಪಾರ ಇನಾಂಸೆಟ್ಲ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಹುಟ್ಟಿದಪ್ಲೈಟಲ್ಕೋರ್ಟ್ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿಯೂ
ಅನುಭವದಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿಯೂ. ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನಲುಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿಪಡ್ಡು
ಲುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.ಅದ್ದರಿಂದಈಗಿನರಗುಲ್ಲೆಮೂಲಕಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದರೆ ಆಮೂಲ್ಯೆದರ್ಮ
ರ್ನ್ಯಾಂಯವುನ್ನು ಅವುಹಾಳವಾಗಲಾರದೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾರಿಸಿಗೆಕೋರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿ – ನ್ಯಾಮಿ

(೮) ಈರೀತಿಯಂಯೂಸಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನಲುಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿಪೆಂಬಲಗಳಿಪಡ್ಡುವಳಿಪಿರುವ ಇನಾಂದಾ
ರರುಗಳುಬಹಳಜಂವತ್ಸರಗಳುತಾವೆತಮ್ಮಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನವಿಚಾರ್ಪ್ಪಲುಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿ
ಯಂಯುನ್ನು ಅವರಾಯಂಯೂಸಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಬಂದರು.ಈಲಿಸೆಲವುವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಿಕೆ
ಕೆಲವುಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಮೆಂಟಿನಸ್ಸು
ಧರ್ಮಾಕರ್ತರವರು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು.ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಲುಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿಯಂಯುವಿಚಾರ್ಪ್ಪವೆಂಬುದಿ
ನ ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿಯೂವುದೆಂಬುದಿಶೆಯಾಂದರೆಯಂಯೂಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬಾವ್ಯೆ
ತಿಯೂತ್ತಾಬಂದರು.ಆಚ್ಚೈಯಿನಲ್ಲಎಲ್ಲೈಳಿಪಿಡಾರ್ಪ್ಪೆಯೆಂಬಾಂಬಳಪಡಿವರಶರರುವಾ
ಯಂಯುಅಂದರೆ1901ನೆಇಪವಿಂಯುಲ್ಲಿಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಲುಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿಯೆಂಬಲಗು
ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆಪಾವತಿಯೂಗುವವಿಷಯಂತುದರ್ಖಾರುಲ್ಲೆಪುಟ್ಟಿದಮೇಲೂಆ
ಧ್ಯಾಂಭಾಬಿನವಿಳಿಪ್ಪಲುಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿಯೂಈಸ್ಟೈ 6-7 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರಿಗೂಪಡ್ಡುಪಡೆಂಡುವ
ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳುಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾಬಂದರು

(೯) 1901ನೆಇಪವಿಂಯುಲ್ಲಆದರೂಲ್ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನೆಯೂ
ವಹ್ಪೊಂದಪಡ್ಡುಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಪೊಲೀಗಲು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನಲು
ಪ್ತಿಪತ್ತಿಯಂತುಪಡ್ಡಿನ್ನದನ್ನದು ಮೂಲಕ ವಾಗಿಯೂಇನಾಂಪ್ಲೈಟಲ್ಕೋರ್ಟ್ಮೂಲಕವಾ
ಗಿಯಂತುಅವರುಪಡೆದು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದಾರೆ.ಈಪಡ್ಡು1901ನೆಇಪವಿಂಯು
ಲ್ಲೆಯೂಲ್ಲ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಲುಂಟಾಯಿತೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆಕೆಲೆಕೋಲಿ ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿ
ಕುನ್ನಿಗೆಕುಂದಿಕಲುಂಟುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದುಂಗಾವಿಚಾರುಲ್ಲನ್ನಧ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ವಾಡಿದಹಾಗಾ
ಗುತ್ತಿ.ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನಾಂದಾರರ ಅಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿಬಾಬಿನ ಪಡ್ಡು ಇದರಿಂದಲುಂಟಾಗಲ್ಲ.
ಸನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಇನಾಂಪ್ಲೈಟಲ್ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಮಲ್ಪವಸಳಿಂದ ಲುಂಟಾಯಿತೆಂದುನ್ಯಾಪಲಿ
ಯಂತುವರಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆಕೆಲೆಕೋಲಿಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದರ್ಖಾಸ್ತ್ರರಾದ ತುಪ್ಪ ಜಾಲಿಗೆತರಚೀಲಿಂಬಹೊಂ
ಡರೂಲ್ಲನ್ನಧ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ವಾಡುತ್ತ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದುವಿಚ್ಛಾಪಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

1901ನೇಇಪವಿಂಯುಲ್ಲಆದರೂಲ್ಪು ಇನಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು ನಂದಇನ್ದ
ಪಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಅನುದಾರವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಯೂಗುವಚೀಲಾದಪೊಲಗುಯಂತೂವರಿಲ್ಲ ಯೂಪಡೆಯ

ಸಲ್ಲಚೇಕಾಂಬವಿಷಯಂತು ವಸ್ತುಮಾತ್ರ ಕಿಣ್ಣ ಎಂಬಸತಕ್ಕಲುಗ್ರೆ ವಹಿಂತಿದಬ್ಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ.

(9) ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಂಗಿತರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವುತಕಾಂದರೆ ಅಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೂಲಲುಂಟಾಗಿದಿಂ
ದು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುಚೇಕಾದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇವಾಂದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಚ್ಚಾಕ್ಕೆ
ವಾತ್ರ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅವಾನತ್ತ ನಲ್ಲಸಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

(10) ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ತರೀಮಟ್ಟಾಯ ಧ್ಯೆಯಗಳುವ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ರೂಲ್ಲನಜ್ಜ ಇನಾಂಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ
ದು ಖಾಸ್ಪಿವ್ಯಕ್ತುಶೇಂದಿಮ್ಮರಗಳುನಹ್ಯ ನಿದ್ದಂರೆ ಪಿದು ಖಾಲ್ಕಂದಾಯಪತ್ರ ಚ್ಚಾಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡಿ
ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಗೆ ಲೆಸಿಸೇರಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮೂರಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಇ
ನ್ನೊಂದುರೂಲ್ಲ ನಲ್ಲ ಪತ್ರ ಚ್ಚಾಕ್ಕೆ ನಲ್ಲ ವುರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ವರೆರೂ ಪಾಯು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇನಾಂ
ದಾರ್ರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಚೇಕು ಈಪತ್ರ ಚ್ಚಾಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ಬಂದು ವರೆರೂ ಪಾಯು ಸಂತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಮ್ಮಿ
ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈಕಮ್ಮಿ ಮೊಬಲಗೇ ಇನಾಂದಾರ್ರು ಪಡೆಯುಚೇಕು. ಬಂದು ವರೆರೂ
ಪಾಯು ಸಂತ ಎಷ್ಟುಪ್ಪಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆದರೂ ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲೆಸಿಸೇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ನ
ಮೂದಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈಪತ್ರ ಚ್ಚಾಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡುರೂಪಾ
ಯಿನಮಗಲ್ಲಾದುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪತ್ರ ಚ್ಚಾಕ್ಕೆ ಲುಪ್ತಿ ತ್ತಿಪ್ಪೈಕ ಸಾಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿ
ಬಂದು ಹಸ್ಸಿ ಈಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾಂದಾರ್ರಿಗೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನ್ ಲುಂಟಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೆ.
ಮುಂದೆಮುಪ್ಪತ್ರ ಚ್ಚಾಕ್ಕೆ ಪಡೆದಾದರೂ ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲೆಸಿಸೇರಿಂತೀರ್ಮಾನುವ
ರಿಂಬಿವಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಹೊಸರೂಲ್ಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಖ್ಯಾಕ್ಕಂದಾಯ ರಿದ್ದಾವ್ರು ಪಾಬರೂ ಪಾ
ದುಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಳಿದಸಾಲಿಸಂತೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿರಿದ್ದಾಗಿಲುಪ್ತಿ ತ್ತಿಯಂದಾಪರಿಶೀರ್ಮಲುಪ್ತಿ
ತ್ತಿಯಂದು ಇನಾಂದಾರ್ರಿಗೆಲೆಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಬರುವಲುಪ್ತಿ ತ್ತಿಯು
ನ್ನು ಪೂರುಪಾಗವಾಗಿ ಜಮಳಿದಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಲುಪ್ತಿ ತ್ತಿವಷ್ಟಾ ಅದುಮ
ತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಸಾಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲುಪ್ತಿ ತ್ತಿ ಪ್ಪೈಕ ಮೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಹಸ್ಸಿಲಿಂತಿ
ದರಿವಿಷ್ಟಾ ಅಷ್ಟುಮಾತ್ರ ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿಲು ಳಿದವರಡು
ಪತ್

ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಂಡಿಮರಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ತೆಗ್ಗಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇನಾಮಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಭುಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗವು ಬರುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ತೆಗ್ಗಿಕ್ಕೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಇನಾಮಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೆ.

(12) ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾಮಾದಾರರಿಗೂ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜಂಗಮ ಮಿತ್ರ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ತೀರಿಹೋದ ಪ್ರಭುಪರ್ಯವಸಾನಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಜಾತಿಯವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಹಿ/- ಎಲ್. ಬಿ. ಬೌರಿಂಗ್

ಸಹಿ/- ಎಲ್. ಬಿ. ಬೌರಿಂಗ್
ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್
ಕಳ್ಳಗಾಲ ಡಿವಿಜನ್
ಸಹಿ/- ಎಲ್. ಬಿ. ಬೌರಿಂಗ್

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Date of Receipt 24.6.16
Petn. Regr. No. 9128

ದರಾಂ ಅಬಲರಾಗಿ. ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಾ ಬಂಧುಗಳೂ ಸಹಾ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇ ನೆಪವಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅಪಕಾರವಾಗುವುದೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಾ ಬಂಧುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅಪಕಾರವಾಗುವುದೆಂದೂ ಅಂಜಿಕೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದಲೇ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿಸಿಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಾನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥವರೆಂದೂ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅಪಕಾರವಾಗುವುದೆಂದೂ ಅಂಜಿಕೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದಲೇ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿಸಿಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಾನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥವನಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮರೆತುಬಿಡುವರೆಂದೂ

ನಳ್ಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರೌಢನೆಂಬ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯವನಾದುದರಿಂದ ಸೂತ್ರ ಇಂಥಿಷ್ಟೆ
ಕೆಲಸವೆಂದು. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಪ್ರಾಣವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ
ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಂಥಾ ಪ್ರ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಎಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ
ಸೇರಿದ್ದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಆ
ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಸೂತ್ರವೊಂದನ್ನು ಅವನು
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು
ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜು ನಳ್ಳನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು
ತಳುಕಿಸಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. —

(3) ಈಗ ಶ್ರೀಧರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪಾಟೀ
ಗಣಿತವೆಂಬುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಕೆಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳ
ನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಗೆ ಸಹ ಕೆಲವೆಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ
ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜು ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವಂತೆ ತೋರಿ ಬರುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದು
ಬಹುಶಃ ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಆಯಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿ
ಹೊಂದುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು.
ಪದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜು ನಮೂನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು
ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡಿಗೆರೆಯಿಂದ
ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಂಥಾ ಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಗಳು ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜು
ನಮೂನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು
ಪದಗಳು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಮೂರನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಲು
ಪದಗಳು ಲುಂಚಿತಾನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಮೂರನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಲು

(4) ಇಂಥಿಷ್ಟು ವಿವರಗಳು ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜಿನ ಮೂಲ ಅಡಿಪಾಯಗಳು
ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜಿನ ಅಡಿಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಬೇರೆ
ಕೆಲವು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪದವರಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಮುಂದಿ
ನಂತೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜಿನ
ಪದಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜಿನ ಮೂಲ ಅಡಿಪಾಯಗಳು
ಸಹ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಯಾವಾಂದಾಜಿನ
ಪದಗಳಿಂದ ಲುಂಚಿತಾನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ. ಮೂರನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ

ದು ಅಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಅಜ್ಜನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ - ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ನನಗೆ ಸಮಜಾ
ಯಿಷಿಯಾನುಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಹಾಸ್ಯಸಂದರ್ಭಾಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ
ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿನಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮಾಲಿಕನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡ
ಳೆಂದರೆ - - -

2 ನೇ ಭಾಗ.

1, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಸುಮಾರು 1800, ಇಸವಿಯಿಂದ
ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪ್ರಜೆಯಾದ ನಾನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡಿರುವ
ಕೊಂಡದ್ದು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಭಾಗ ನಾನು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದು
ಕೆಲವು ಸಲ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ
ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ
ರಸ್ತೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ದ ಬಗೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಪ್ಪುವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಬಂಧುಗಳ
ನಾವು ಬ್ರಾಂಡಾ ದಾಂಪತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬ್ರಾಂಡಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಕ್ಷಿತ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮಿಲ್ಟ್ರಿಕೆಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿದ್ರೋಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಹೇಳಿಂದಲಾಂಪ ಪರಿಕ್ಷೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಹೇಳಿಂದಲಾಂಪ
ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿಲ್ಲಿಂದಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ನಿಸಿ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಬಂಧುಗಳ
ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಗರಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ —

(2) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಹಾಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಳು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಂತಹ
ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಹೇಳಿಂದಾಗಿದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ
ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ

V.R.

ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪು ಕಾಗದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಯಿತು ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪು ಅಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಮಯವಾದೆ ಆಗುವುದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಾಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುವುದು. ಆಗ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು. ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು. ಇಂಥಾ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಿಂದ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ

ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲ ನಾಂದಾಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಪೇಕ್ಷಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸಾಬೀತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಪೇಕ್ಷಿಯು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಪೇಕ್ಷಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಪೇಕ್ಷಿಯು

(೪) ಅಂಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು

ನಾನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಓದಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧ ಗಂಟೆಯಾದರೂ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಡಿಚಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆಗ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೊದಲ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿರುವ ಸುದ್ದಿಯ ಮುಂದುವರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಓದಲು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಪುಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದ

(3)

ಕೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂ ನನಗೆ ಬಂಧ ಪ್ರಾಯುಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಂಪ್ರಾ ಕೆಪ್ಪ ದಾಕಸು
ಕೆನಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ನನು ಕೆಂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯೋ ಅಧ್ಯ ಎಂಲುಕೆ ಲಕಕಲಾಡ್ರು ನ
ಳಿಂದ ಲಕೊಂಡಿಕಕ್ಕೆ ಕದಸ್ರಾ ಎದಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆಳಿಂದಿಪ್ರ ಕೆಂಲುಮಂ ಅ
ಕೆಂಡಿಲು ಬಂದ ಮುನಾಂಪ್ರಾ ಎದಳ್ಳಿ ಎಲುಂಕಳುಡುದಕ್ಕೂ ರ
ಕೆಕೊಂಡಿದಕೆ ಉಳ್ಳಾಂದಾ ರನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾ ಎದಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆಳಿಂದಿ ಕೆಡಿಸಳ್ಳಿ
ಉದಪ್ರ ನಾಬ್ಯ ಪ್ರೈಲಕಪ್ಪೆ ಕೆಪ್ಪುಲ್ಲಾ ವಸಿಸಕೆ ಎಲುಪ್ಪೆ ಎಳುಳ್ಳಿಬಗಂ
ಲಂಕೆಳಿಸ್ಲಾ ಪ ಪ್ರೈ ಬರಲವದಿಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೈ ಲಕಪ್ಪ ಕೆಪ್ಪುಲಾನ್ನ ವಪ
ಲಂಪಸಿಕೆಲಾಲ್ಲದೆಪ್ಪೆಂಲಕುಕ್ಕೆ

(4) ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಪಳಿದಿಲಾಂ ಎಂದುದು ಪರ್ಕಾ ನಳ್ಳಿ ನ ಪೆಲೆಗೆ ಕೆಳಿಂದಿ
ಕಾಂಡುವದರಿಂದ ಆಮುಳ ವಪ್ಪುಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ಪೆಪ್ಪುಪಡಿಪ್ಪ ಪ ಪಲು
ಲಂಂಕಿ ಲು ಪ್ರೈಲಲಂದು ಕ್ಷಿ ಪ್ರೈ ಎಂದಿಲಂಲುಕ್ಕೆ
ಲುಪಲಕ್ಕೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾಪ್ರಾ ಕೆಪ್ಪುದಂಲಕುಪ್ರೈಲಪ್ರೈ ಕೆಪ್ಪು
ನ ಕೆಂಕಿಲಬೆಲಕು ದುಪ್ಪೆಂ ಚಪ್ಪಿಗಳ್ಳು ಕೆಂಡಿಲಬೆಲಕು ಎಂಕ್ಕೆ
ನನ ಕೆಳಿಂದಿಪ್ರ ಕಾಲಾಲ ಎಕ್ಕೆಲಿಕೆ ಚಳ್ಳಿಗಳ್ಳು ಕೆಲ್ಲಲು ಬಿಲಿಪಾ
ಲಪ್ಪಿಲಂಲು ನ ಅಲ್ಲಿಪ್ಪು ಪ್ರೈ ಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಂಬಲಂಲು ಇಪಿಲಾಗಿ ಕೆ ಎಂಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಪ್ಪೆ
ಕ್ಕೆ ಪಿಲಂಲು ಕೆ ನ ಸೆಳಬಲಿ ಬಿಲಕ್ಕು ಕಲಿಲಿ ಲಂಲುದ್ರಿ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ
ದುಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಲಂಲಂಲಂಕೆ ಲಿಪ್ರ ಕೆಪ್ಪಲಂಲಲಪಿಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೈಲಿಪ್ರೈ
ಲಂಲಿಕ್ಕಿ ಲಂಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲನ್ನನಳ್ಳಿ ಲಂಕ್ಕೆ ಕ ಲಿಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಲಂಲಲಂಲಂಲಂ
ನಳಿಲಂಲಂಲಿ ಪ್ರೈಲಿಲಿಪ್ರೈಲಿಲಂಲಂ. ದುಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಲಿಪ್ರೈಲಿಕ್ಕೆ
ಲಿಲಂಲಂ ಕೆಲಿಪ್ರೈ ಕೆಪ್ಪದಾಕಸು ಪ್ರೈಲಲಿಲಂಲಂಲಂಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಲಂ
ಲಿಲಿಪ್ರೈಲಿಪ್ರೈ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಂಲಿಲಿಪ್ರೈಲಿಪ್ರೈ ಲಿಲಂಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಿಲಿಪ್ರೈಲಿಲಿಲಿಲಿಲಿ
ಕೆಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಂಲಂಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಿಪ್ರೈಲಿಪ್ರೈಲಿಲಂಲಿಲಿಲಂಲಂಲಂಲಂಲಂ
ಲಂಲಿಲಿಲಿಲಿಲಂಲಂಲಂಲಂಲಂ

ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು
ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ——

(5) ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ
ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ
ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಕೆಲವು
ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ. ಆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ
ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.
ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು
ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಅಸಂಗತತೆಗಳಿಂದ
ಎಂಬುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಅಸಂಗತತೆಗಳು ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನ
ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಅವನು ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅವನ
ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ್ನು ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿ
ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

(6) ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಎರಡು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ
ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಕೆಲವು
ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಜ್ಞಾನ
ಶಾಕುಂತಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ. ಅಭಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಕುಂತಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಕುಂತಲೆಯ
ಪಾತ್ರವು ಮೊದಲು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಐದನೆಯ ಅಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ
ಶಾಕುಂತಲೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಶಾಕುಂತಲೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವು
ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಅವಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವಾಗಿವೆ.
ಅವಳ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ, ಅವಳ ಗುಣಗಳು, ಅವಳ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ
ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶಾಕುಂತಲೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು
ಐದನೆಯ ಅಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

(7) ಈ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾಲಿದಾಸನ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಕೆಲವು
ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು
ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

P.A

ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದವರು ಬಂಗಾರಪೇಟೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೊವಿಷನಲ್ಲು ಸಬ್ಬಂಧಿಗಳು
ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಪ್ರೊವಿಷನಲ್ಲು
ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ - ನಾನು ಯಾವ
ಸಮಯಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕರೆಯಲು ಅಂಚೆಯವರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ
ಅಡ್ರೆಸ್ಸು ಪ್ರೊವಿಷನಲ್ಲು ಆಫೀಸಿನವರೆಗೂ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ
ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಪರಿಚಿತರಿಗೆ ಉದಯವಾಣಿ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ ಪರಿಚಿತರಲ್ಲದವರಿಂದಲೂ ನಾನಿದೆಯೋ
ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಪರಿಚಿತರು
ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಾನಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪ್ರೊವಿಷನಲ್ಲು ಆಫೀಸಿನವರು
ಸಲಹೆಯಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದು
ಪ್ರೊವಿಷನಲ್ಲು ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯದು

ಇಂತೀ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ
ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ 1916 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ

V.R. Ry Launch or

ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಾಂ.
ದಾಸ. ಶಂಕರಿಲಾಲ್ ಜೈನ್
ಕಾಂಚ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್

(ನಮ್ಮ ಕಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು)

3 ನೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ

1 ಆಪಾದಿಯು ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿರುಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯು ಕೂಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಪಾದಿಯು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಮನೆಗೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹೀಗಿರಲಾಗಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬಳೇ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಆಪಾದಿಯು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮೈಮೇಲಿದ್ದ ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆಗ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯು ಕೂಗಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಆಪಾದಿಯು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಓಡಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯು ಆಪಾದಿಯ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆಪಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಆಪಾದಿಯು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಆಗ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯು ಆಪಾದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ದೂರು ಕೊಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಆಪಾದಿಯು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮೈಮೇಲಿದ್ದ ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆಪಾದಿಯ ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯವು ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(ದೃಷ್ಟಿಪಂಚಕ)

2. ಎ ನಾನ್ಯ ನನ್ನನ್ನ್ ಎಬೆದ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಕಿಂಕಳ್ಳುವಂದಕ್ಕೆ (100, ಯೂ ಯುಸಳ್ಳು ದುಕೊಡಿದ್ದೆ ಎಂದಾಯು ಬಾಯಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಪಾದಿಯಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ (1200, ಯೂಪಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ದುಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಪಾದಿಯು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮೈಮೇಲಿದ್ದ ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆಪಾದಿಯ ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯವು ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಕೆಂಬಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ದಾರಿನು ತಾರಲ್ಲಾರದೆ ಅನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಆಪಾದಿಯು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಯ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಮೈಮೇಲಿದ್ದ ಒಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆಪಾದಿಯ ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯವು ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

SECRETARY, No. 2263-279
19. JUL.
SECTION

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Mysore 7. 6. 1916

Petition as shown below, to His Highness the Maharaja, is transferred to the General Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore for disposal.

No. 1088/15-16

By Order,

Private Secretary
to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore

W D 1388—GPB—100—13-12-15.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
1089
3 JUN. 1916
TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF

ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ನಿಂತ್ಹೋದ ಪದವು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀ
ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ (ಚಿ. ವಿ. ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.)
ರವರು ಹಾವನ್ನಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ —

ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ರಾಜ್ಯಾಲಂಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ
ಕವಿಯವನಾದ ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನಿಗೆ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯ
ದಾರವುಳ್ಳ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಕಾಳಿದಾಸ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯೂ ಶ್ರೀಲಲಿತ
ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿದಾನವನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದಿನದಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದೆಂದು
ದಾಕನಾದ ಅಕ್ಷರಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯು ವಿ. ರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರು
ಪಠಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಬಂಧದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿತು. ಈ ಅಕ್ಷರ
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು —

(1) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಧರ್ಮದೀಪಿಕೆ ಆಳ್ವಪ್ಪಯ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ
ಇಕ್ಕೇರಿಯ ವೀರಭದ್ರನಾಯಕರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು (1800) ಸಂ
ವತ್ಸರದ ಎಂಬತ್ತನೆಯ ಅನಂತರ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅ
ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಭಾಷೆಯ
ವರಪಿತ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಿಂದ ಆಳ್ವಪ್ಪಯ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿದ ವೈಷ್ಣವ
ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯವರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

(2) ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಗಾದೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿರುವ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅನೇಕ
ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ
ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸಮಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತನು ತನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಕುಲದವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇವನ ಹೆಸರು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವನ ಹೆಸರು
ಮತ್ತು ಕುಲದವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ —

(3) ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇವರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು

Claims Abuse Letter

ಚಾರಿತೆಬಂದಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಲಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಲಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕರನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ

ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಡೆವಳಿಕೆ-ನಲ್ಲುಂ ಬಹಳ ಭಿನ್ನವಿ-ನ್ನಾನಿ
ಬಲ್ಲವರಿಂದ ನಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯುವಕರೀಗಿನ ಕೆಲವೆನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಳ್ಳದೆ
ರಚಿಸಿದ ಹೊಲಿದ ಯು ಮಾಡಿ ನಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯುವರು ಕೆಲವೆನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ
ಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹೊಲಿದ ಯು ಮಾಡಿನಿ ಯುದ್ದರೆ ಯುನಾಂದಾಲ್ಲಿ
ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಾಂಬ ನೆಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಂಗಾಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಂದನವದ
ಬಹುತ್ತಾ ಯುಳುವ ಪುಲ್ಲಿಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಳ ವಹಳ್ಳ - ಈ ನಲುಂ
ದೆಳಿಂ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಚಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನೆಳಿಕಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ನೆಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಯುತ್ತೆ
ಮಾಡಿಕುವ ಯುಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಆದರಿಂದ ದೇ
ಲಾಂದಾಯ ರಾಂಚಿಬಂದ್ದು ನುಳ್ಳು ಬ್ರುಂದಾದಾಯು ಮೊಂದಲಂದ
ಯುನಾಂ ಸ್ಥಾಮ ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಯುನಾಂದಾಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಬ್ಬಿಲ
ವಲ್ಲದೆಲ್ಲಾನ ಕಳಿಕ್ಕ ಯು ರೆಸ್ಟ್ರಾನು ಯುವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ್ನ ಕೆಲಿಂಕ ಅವಳ
ಅಂಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಯುವನ್ನ ನಿಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯುಲಾಂಗಿ ಕಿಳಿಸಿಲುವಳಿಂದ ನಾಲು
ಕಿಳಿದು ಯುದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಾಂಪ್ಲೆ ಲ್ಲ- ಅಲ್ಲದೆನಾಂ ವು ಪ್ರೆಜಾಪ್ರಭಿ
ನಿದ್ದಿ ಸಿಳಿಕೆ ಯುಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಂ ಸ್ಥಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯುಪ್ಪೆಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕಿ ವಿಳಿಕೆಯುವಾಗಿ
ಕಿಳಿಸಿಕೆಂಳ್ಳಿ ನಲಿಕ್ಕೆಯುವನಳಿನ್ನು ಇವನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಲುಂ-

(7) ಯುಪ್ಪೆಲ್ಲಿ ನಲುಂ ಸಿಳಿಕಿಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಯುತ್ತೆ ನಿಳಿಲ ವ
ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯುಲ್ಲಿ ಕ-ನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈಯುಪ್ಪೆ ನಿಳಿಲ್ಲಿ
ಯುಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವಾಂಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ-ನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ನಲಿ
ಅಕ್ಷರಾಂಗಳಿಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಂಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ನಲಿ ಪೊಯುತ್ತೆ ನಿಲ್ಲ ಇವಾಂಗಿ
ಯುಲ್ಲಿ ಯು ವಲ್ಲಿಂಗಿಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಂಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನಂ ಬಳುಲುಂ ಅಂತ
ಯುಂಥಾ ಭಾ ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಂಥಾ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಂಡು
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ಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಿಯುದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲುಂ ನೆ: ಹಾಳಿನೆ. ಯುವರೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಿಳಿ ಆವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಯುವನಳಿನ್ನು ಕಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾರು ಯು ರೀತಿಲಿ

Irish problem in Kannada (mistaken with problem)

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ನೀಡದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೂ ಈಡೇರದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

8. ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ

B^r II. Eng
1910/6/16

Dear Sir

(3) For the proposed revision of the Lobby Free List Rules of 2nd Aug: 1901, I think, ample opportunities will have to be given to Members & Delegates period as they deal with Entertainment of valuable private visits. I am yours truly
9.6.16 Wm Lakeman
Secretary

To
The Harrogate Estate
Sales & Exhibition
Co Limited

Rec'd Dec 1910

DO

Mysore
8-6-16

To Compliments

Dr M Narasinga Rao Esq.,
Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Dear Sir

I have on the 6th instant sent up a memorial to the Dewan in connection with the Draft Abkari Rules published in the Mysore Gazette on the 9th March this year. These are published in English. I was not aware of the notification and of the rules till a week ago I am afraid that most of the Inamdars don't know the publication This I learnt from the enquiries I made The notification is not published in Kanarese

Very few Inamdars get the

the Gazettes. Under these circumstances it is quite natural that very few know the publication of the Rules.

As the Government say in their notification that they will be glad to receive the views and suggestions of the public, my memorial is in the form of a petition and the expression of my views. It must, therefore belong and the language should be somewhat bold.

As the Govt wants the expression of views of the publ please allow me to bring to your notice two articles on the Subject published in the Hindu on 26th May 1916 on page 5 and

and Madras Mail 27th May 1916 on page 8 It is only after reading them I became aware of the notification published in the Gazette These articles might be placed before the Government for consideration I have got the cuttings of them If you want I will send them I assure you that I had nothing to do either directly or indirectly with the publication of these two articles.

My memorial is rather long perhaps tedious ~~Perhaps~~ Before it received full consideration of the Government it might be translated and printed I am prepared to pay the translation fee This letter is dem-py official

Your predecessors allowed

allowed me the privellege of writing to them demy officially on official matters. Relying on the precedent I have also written to you Demy officially.

I have no objection to have this letter put up with the record if you think that necessary.

I request that you will kindly excuse me this letter,

I remain, Sir,
your obedient Servant.
V Ry Lawyer
Advocate,
Ramanilas,
Mysore

DIARY NO 3265

8-6-16 To

13 of 15

No. 18, Kankanhally Road,
Badavanagudi, Bangalore City,
dated, 7th June 1916.

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.

The humble petition of K.V.Gundopanth,L.M.& S., Kayamguttadar of Pantrapalya, Bangalore Taluk, most respectfully sheweth :-

1. That your petitioner is the Kayamguttadar of Pantra Palya and is entitled to certain rights and privileges in regard to Toddy Revenue accruing in connection with his Kayamgutta. About this he has preferred many petitions to Government, and the papers are still pending final disposal at the hands of Government.

2. That your petitioner views with much concern the new rules proposed to be promulgated by Government as per Notification No. Fl.4182/S.R. 91-4 dated 28th February 1916. These do not include the long promised redress to people like himself.

3. That your petitioner feels that the proposed rules are subversive of the long-standing rights and recognized claims of Kayamguttadars generally and ought not to be adopted by Government. They should,at the least , contain further provisions conceding their claims in this behalf.

4. That your petitioner urges that the existing rules have not worked satisfactorily and well, both to Government and Kayamguttadars, and as such they require rectification in so far as their claims are concerned.

5. That your petitioner submits that the rules are confiscatory of the rights of the Kayamguttadars and as such their promulgation would be tentamount to a cancellation of the vested rights of Kayamguttadars like himself who have been eagerly looking forward to Government early and permanently settling their

their claims to justice.

6. That your petitioner begs to point out that the proposed rules are unjust in so far as their claims have been left out of consideration and as such ought not to be given effect to by Government without adequate provision being made to safeguard the rights of Kayamguttadars like himself.

7. That your petitioner prays that Government will see the justice of the claims long urged by the petitioner in this behalf and add such rules as may be thought fit and proper to meet the claims and demands of the Kayamguttadars. The framing of such rules would be in keeping with the terms of the Sannads held be Kayamguttadars, and to the general belief tacitly created by Government in this behalf during the past half-a century and more.

8. For which act of kindness your petitioner in particular and Kayamguttadars like him himself in general will in duty bound ever pray.

K V Ramachandra Rao
12 Kaikondrahalli Road
Basavangudi
Bangalore

Excise Rights in Mysore.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

Amidst all the progressive activities of the present regime in Mysore, no one would have thought that proposals would be made striking at the root of rights some of which were created over a century ago. Still this is what has happened, and one cannot be certain if the responsible head of the administration is aware of it. To such of your readers as may not know it, it may be stated that there is a class of Inamdars in Mysore, over two-hundred in number, in whose favour excise revenue has been alienated, as though in this respect they are so many subordinate States. It is not necessary for our purpose to enter into the history of Inams in Mysore, but at no time was there a question that these privileged Inamdars were entitled to excise revenue without any reservation, except that, for the greater convenience of all parties, the Excise Agency has been that of the State. For the first time since their creation, proposals have been made now which, should they be given effect to, would be nothing short of an act of confiscation. Whether the excise system in Mysore proceeded upon large or small contracts, or whether as subsequently since Sir K. Seshadri Iyer's time, it was a system of direct State control under the imposition of tree tax and the levy of shop rental, the rights of privileged Inamdars to Excise Revenue has been unequivocally recognised. Under the existing rules, this recognition takes the form of their appropriation of the income from shop rentals within the Inam area as well as the income from the tree tax. The shop rental is a source of income to the Inamdar only in case the shop is located within the Inam. In regard to the tree-tax, as the rules rationally stand at present, the tree may stand within or without the Inam area, but if the toddy drawn from it is utilised for a shop within the privileged Inamdar's Estate, then the income from it is credited to the benefit of the Inamdar. It is no doubt collected by the Agency of the State, but the Revenue from the tree-tax goes in the adjustment of accounts to the credit of the Inamdar. Similarly, if trees within the Inam area are tapped for supplying toddy to shops situated outside the Inamdar's estate, the income from it is credited to the Government of Mysore or a privileged Inamdar as the case may be, according to the location of the shop.

This principle of allocation of Excise Revenue is based upon the maxim which governs the distribution of Excise Revenue between parties each of whom enjoys the right to Excise Revenue. It is the same principle which applies to incomes from tree-tax as between the Governments of Mysore and Madras. If, for instance, trees in a British District should be tapped for the supply of toddy to shops located within the Mysore territory, then the income is credited to Mysore on the principle of revenue following consumption. The existing rules governing the payment of Excise Revenue to the privileged Inamdars in Mysore, based upon identically the same principles, have never been questioned as to their propriety, expediency or justice all these years, although we daresay occasionally there may be difficulties in adjustment. To suppose either that the Excise Revenue excludes the income from tree-tax, or that the income from tree-tax should be diverted from the place of consumption to the place of production is to be grossly uninformed of the rudimentary principles of Excise Administration. But to propose changes in the existing rules under such a supposition is to propose an annulment sof rights under cover of a change of rules. Nevertheless, and astonishing as it may be, the Mysore Durbar has issued a notification in the "Mysore Gazette" of 9th March proposing such changes, obviously unmindful of the gravity of the issues involved. According to this notification, a privileged Inamdar is to "get only the revenue actually accruing in his village, whether in the shape of rent for the shop or shops situated therein, or the tree-tax on the trees tapped in his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped)." This means that if the trees tapped should stand outside the Imam area and the shops which are supplied by these trees within the Imam are, then the income from the tree tax will not go to the credit of the Inamdar, as it was going hitherto. It is a fundamental misconception to treat the income from tree tax as an item of Excise Revenue accruing to the benefit of the authority within whose area the trees stand and not to the party within whose area it is consumed. That income does not arise from the tress standing there being tapped; but it arises from the toddy being consumed in the locality where the shop is situated. It is therefore appropriated rationally to the benefit of the party in whose area the toddy is consumed. It would be a strange and utterly ridiculous stultification of all principles of Excise Administration to hold that the Revenue from the Excise monopoly of the State—be it a direct monopoly or a delegated one—should go to the benefit of the place where the article of monopoly is produced and not where it is consumed.

Not satisfied with so gross a perversion of rights, the Government Mysore has been led into another equally unjustifiable assumption of power in regard to the privileged Inamdars' income. It has been proposed that incomes from shop rentals should hereafter be limited to the average realisation from shop rents for the three official years preceding 1915-1916. This does not mean that for good or bad, for his profit or loss, the privileged Inamdar is to get year after year always as his total income from shop rentals this average for three years. It only means, one blushes to say it, that the average will be payable to him *only* in case it is [illegible] the actual income for the year. If that average should be more, he will be lentitled to no more than the income of the year. We may imagine in some cases a settlement of revenue for a definite period from shop rentals under a system of averages; such a system may, by a mutual consent, be entered into for an agreed number of years. We may also understand a totally indefensible and despotic exercise of power by which the shop rental is altogether annexed to the credit of the State. But, to appear to be constitutional, and yet to be thoroughly unconstitutional and to appropriate all incomes over and above a certain average in an arbitrary manner, is to be at once culpable and wanting in courage. It would be preposterous to suggest in defence of such a procedure that there can be any the remotest analogy between this and the acquisition of unearned increments by the State in certain cases. If any such analogy should have lain at the background of this modification, one cannot help exposing in its appropriate form the ludicrousness of such a supposition by asking whether the theory of unearned increments can at all be applicable in such a case as between the revenues for instance of Mysore and the Government of India. The theory of unearned increment does not and cannot arise at all in cases where a total head of revenue has been granted away as an absolute assignment, as an integral part and parcel of the rights involved in the creation of an estate in the nature of an autonomous unit for purposes of revenue. One cannot believe that the defence of unearned increment would have occurred at all to a responsible Government like that of Mysore, and if this suggestion is made here as a possible defence, it is simply because no other attempt at justification could be thought of.

In keeping with the above two innovations, the Government of Mysore has also fixed an arbitiary rate of calculation for the tree-tax as the maximum payable to the Inamdar, although the actual rate collected on each tree may be more. For instance the tax on date tree is to be fixed for payment to the Inamdar at Rs. 1-8-0, although the Mysore Government is at the present moment collecting it at the rate of Rs. 2 per tree. The tax may even be raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 or more; but the Inamdar will be entitled only to his 1-8. One fails to understand why, the assessment on trees should vary according as they might stand within or outside the Inam area. There is absolutely no imaginable justification for it. Virtually the Government seems to say, "I admit your right to the tree tax; but as I get an opportunity of collecting it, I keep a portion and pay the balance." Be it remembered that the Government wants to say this—although the cost of collecting is deducted, at the rate of 6 per cent on the income realised.

We have dealt with all these proposed changes, in the full confidence that the attention of men at the helm has only to be drawn for the mistake to be rectified. This is the first time since the Rendition when such palpably indefensible proposals annulling rights granted generations ago are brought forward. Even the British Commission endeavoured to ascertain all Inam rights, without injustice to the State or the Inamdar, and when ascertained to protect and conserve them. The privileged Inamdars' right to excise revenue is not a creation of the authorities of yesterday; in the case of some of them these rights go back to the days when the British were striving to become the Paramount Power of the country. Between 1800 and 181[illegible] after the fall of Seringa- patam, during Dewan Puraniyya's period a number of Inams, which had been annulled during the usurpation period were actually restored. Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, to whose administration Mysore owes so many splendid improvements, consolidated the excise policy of the State after the introduction of the tree-tax system in Madras and he admitted the Justice and equity of treating the privilged Inamdars on a footing of reciprocal equality with the State on the soundest principles of excise administration. These rules are now proposed to be reversed in a manner that cannot be justified on any valid principle.

INAMDARS' EXCISE REVENUE.

IN MYSORE.

(From a correspondent.)

In an Order published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 9th March, certain alterations are proposed in the existing rules governing the payment of excise revenue from toddy to the privileged inamdars of the State. Almost invariably the Government of H. H. the Maharajah have been distinguished for the scrupulous respect they have shown for long-standing vested interests—some of which go back to dates prior to the fall of Seringapatam. It, therefore, comes upon one as a surprise that the proposed modifications should be virtually subversive of existing rights—which, one may well presume, so enlightened a Government as that of Mysore would be the last to desire. However, as the changes have been proposed, and as the Mysore Durbar, wisely anticipating objections, has called for an expression of opinion thereon, it is but right that the abrogatory nature of the proposed alterations should be clearly set forth, so that the Government of Mysore will not be rushed into an unbeuable exercise of authority. One, who has clearly grasped the basic principles on which mutual allotments of excise revenue are made, will find that the proposals of the Mysore Government run directly counter to these principles, and, in addition, amount to what one is compelled to describe as a confiscation of the rights of inamdars in some cases. In Mysore there are several holders of *Inam* estates, big and small, who are styled privileged inamdars, and who, as such, have been entitled all along to the excise "revenue". The excise agency, however, is that of the Government of the State, but adjustments are made in Government accounts to the credit of the inamdars in regard to what is due to them as excise revenue. It will be altogether superfluous to make the statement that the Mysore Government admits, has admitted all along, and at no time hesitated to admit the right and title to excise "revenue" of the privileged inamdars in the same acceptation that the term "excise revenue" is applied in relation to its own excise revenue, or the excise revenue of a neighbouring British Province. The effect of the changes now proposed is to make an altogether unwarranted encroachment upon the excise revenue, as thus understood, of the privileged inamdar, in a manner that could have been least anticipated.

Any one who has the barest acquaintance with excise systems knows that this revenue is made up of shop rentals and the tree-tax. The former is the amount paid by the licensee for the right of selling toddy at a particular place, and the latter is the sum paid for the right of obtaining an article of State monopoly—toddy—from the tree. The total revenue from the monopoly of toddy is derived from these two sources, firstly, the tax on the product, fixed by the Government, and, secondly, the fee, settled by competition, for the right of vending it at particular premises. The trend of excise administration has been to constitute gradually the tree-tax, the main source of excise revenue, leaving the rental, with the lapse of time, a minor item, analogous to a registration fee. Of course, it will take a long time yet for this process to be accomplished, even in the Madras Presidency; but there can be no question that the authoritative view as to the future development of excise revenue has been distinctly in favour of perfecting such a line of differentiation. The Indian Excise Committee itself has laid down that "as time goes on, the tree-tax should be gradually raised, until it becomes the main item of taxation." Should this process of differentiation be completed, and the tree-tax, the tax on the commodity of monopoly, become virtually the excise revenue, the maximum of realisable State revenue would be easily distinguished, and the rental could, at a reduced rate, be made available to the municipal or local finance of the place where the shop is located. Until then, however, the admission is in itself of value that the tree-tax ought to become the main item of excise revenue. If so, to deny the benefit of the tree-tax to a privileged inamdar, after it has been admitted all along, is to go back upon the very integrity of the *Inam*.

We have said that a privileged inamdar stands in regard to his rights just in the position that the Governments of Mysore and Madras are towards each other. The principle that has been governing the mutual rights of parties who are entitled to "excise revenue" is that the income from the tree-tax should be credited to the locality of consumption and not to the locality of production. If, for instance, trees should be tapped in the Mysore territory for the supply for toddy to a shop in an adjoining British district, the tree-tax collected on these trees is appropriated to the credit of Madras, and *vice versa*. It is the same identical principle that has till now governed the distribution of the tree tax income between a privileged inamdar and the Government of Mysore. In fact, if the parties be both entitled to excise revenue, then the axiom of appropriation is that the income from the tree tax should go to the party in whose domain the shop receiving the supply of toddy from those trees is located. It is not necessary to enter into a justification of an accepted axiom of excise policy, and it is a method of appropriation in regard to which no tenable exception could be taken. The effect of the alterations proposed in the *Mysore Gazette* is that the privileged inamdar, who has been entitled to excise revenue under this system of appropriation, will not, hereafter be entitled to the income from the tree-tax, if the trees do not stand within the *Inam* area. Of course, the inamdar would be entitled to it under the existing system, only if the shop for which the toddy from these trees is to be supplied is within the *Inam*. Under the modification proposed, even if the shop is in the *Inam* village, the tree tax will not be credited to the inamdar, because the trees are not to be found in his village! The income from it will go either to the State or to another inamdar, as the case may be—thereby uprooting the canon that excise revenue should follow the place of consumption. It is no answer to this to say that an inamdar in whose area trees supplying toddy for shops in other localities stand will be entitled to the income from the tree tax under the changes proposed. This latter grant of income is as undeserved and unprincipled an exhibition of generosity as the withholding of it in other cases is a singularly unjustifiable measure of State "appropriation." It will be a ludicrous defence for a Government to hold that, if one inamdar is unjustly deprived of his revenue, another, with equal absence of justice, will become entitled to it.

The deprivation of the income from the tree-tax, if the trees supplying toddy are outside the *Inam* area, is not the only wedge driven into the inamdars' income under the proposed change. In regard to the shop rental itself, the change proposed is that "the rent payable shall be the amount realised as such in any year, subject to the condition that it shall not exceed at any time the average realisation from this item in respect of the particular *Inam* shop during the three official years preceding 1915-16." Why the rental realised for a shop in an *Inam* village should not be payable in its entirety, if it should exceed the average realisation during the three preceding years, as has been the case, is hard indeed to account for, except under the supposition that a Government can do what it likes with vested interests, without assigning any reason. I do not know whether even the Government can do so without their action being legally liable to be called into question, or without its being submitted to the decision of higher political authorities in the present instance. The maximum shop rental payable to the inamdar has been thus arbitrarily narrowed down from the actual amount realised to the average of the three years preceding, provided only that this average is below the amount realised in a particular year. If the average is more, the inamdar gets the actual; and if the actual is more, he gets the average. Such an assumption of power is only a measure of confiscation, and is tantamount to treating an inamdar as a person whose rights may be tampered with, regardless of the *sannad* which created it and which he has confidently and with good reason looked upon as inviolable. The Government of His Highness are not, I am sure, anxious to leave the impression upon the inamdars that their *sannads* have no sanctity about them, and that their grant once sanctioned may be mutilated, as it may please the administration for the time being. How such subversive innovations as these came to commend themselves to the controlling authorities of the State is almost in the nature of a puzzle; but the Mysore Government were wise enough to see that the changes they contemplated demanded a period of three months' time, for those who might be affected by them to make the representations to the Government. "Before finally passing the modifications," runs the last para, "Government will be glad to receive within a period of three months the views and suggestions of the public, if any, thereon."

5

J.84 draft and 4 copies
2nd Member

Proceedings of the Government of
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

4 copies

Read:

Notification No. Fl.4182/S.R 94-14-1 dated 28th February 1916 regarding the revision of the rules relating to the claim of Inamdars to the Excise revenue from toddy accruing in their villages.

Order No. 3697-706 / 8294-14-3 8 ~~307~~

Dated Bangalore 30/12/1916.

The rules of 1901 relating to the refund of excise revenue from toddy to inamdars having been found to be ~~inequitable in some respects and some of the provisions therein unworkable in practice~~ defective in some respects and some specified with the same, their revision has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In Notification No. Fl.4182/S.R.94-14-1 dated 28th February 1916 a set of modified rules was published and objections and criticisms were invited thereon.

2. The Government have carefully considered the whole question with reference to the representations made by inamdars as well as during the last session of the Representative Assembly and are now pleased to direct that the modified rules

Should
May this be printed? Yes
May this be treated as a Standing order? No because it will be published in the
May this be placed on the agenda of Meeting? Yes
4-

published as rule 9(1) and the modification made in rule 24 be hereby confirmed The other changes proposed will not be made. The former will read as follows:-

"The proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to excise revenue from toddy, shall get only the revenue actually accruing in his -- village, whether in the shape of rent for the shop or shops situated therein or the tree tax on the trees tapped in his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped) or both, minus the local cess thereon and establishment charges at 6 per cent of the revenue or such other rate as may be fixed from time to time.

renumbered as Rule 18

Rule 24, will be as follows:-

When under the provision of excise laws, shops of alienated villages are ordered to be closed permanently on the ground of there being too many shops or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages will be awarded reasonable amount of -- compensation which will be fixed for the present at 20 times the average annual amount actually paid in respect of such shops during the preceding three years.

3. Government are also pleased to direct that the revised rules will come into force from 1st January 1917 and all outstanding claims will be settled under the old rules.

4. The rules as now revised are appended.

Offg: Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To

The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
" Comptroller, Mysore Government.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

B.K.M.

Dra[illegible] rules Appendix

Section 1.--Preliminary.

1. Definition. (1) Shop-rent is the amount of license fee for the right of vending toddy in an authorised shop, the amount being determined by the result of the auction sale of the shop.

(2) Grove rent is the amount realized by selling by public auction or by otherwise leasing the right of drawing toddy from the trees in a grove.

(3) Tree-tax is the fee charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw fermented toddy.

(4) Tree-tent is the price paid to the owner of toddy yielding trees for allowing the licensees of shops or tapmen to draw toddy from them.

(5) Village includes all lands belonging to any village except excluded inam lands, which are settled by the Inam dept in favour of artisans, temples etc; and for which separate title deed or deeds are issued.

(6) Section II. The Farming System.

2. Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue. -- Under the farming system which was in force for five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97, the proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy shall get the whole of the rent of the "Shop Farm" or Grove Farm" or of both, realized in his village, minus the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 6 per cent, and local cess payable to Government.

3. If his shop has obtained supplies of toddy from any Government grove or from the grove of any other

alienated village, not separately sold as an independent "Grove Farm" a deduction should also be made from the above amount at the rate of four annas for each tree tapped for his shop. If the tapped trees belong to a Government grove, the amount thus deducted shall be credited to Government; or if they belong to another alienated village, it shall be paid to the proprietor of such village, the local cess thereon being credited to Government.

4. Payments to those not entitled to Excise revenue.- The proprietor of an alienated village not entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, shall get only tree-rent on account of the "Grove Farm" sold in his village. As the Grove Farm includes both the farm rent on account of the right of drawing or removing toddy from the trees, and the tree-rent on account of the ownership of the trees leased to be tapped, the toddy rent being payable to Government and tree-rent to the proprietor of the village, 4/5ths of the rent of the "Grove Farm" shall be credited to Government on account of the farm rent or duty on toddy and 1/5th only shall be paid to the proprietor on account of tree-rent.

(Rules 1 to 6 no alteration).

Section IV.

Tree tax period from 1898-9.

9. (1) The proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to excise revenue from toddy shall get only the revenue actually accruing in his village, whether in the shape of rent for the shop or shops situated therein, or the tree-tax on the trees tapped in his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped) for both, minus the local cess thereon and establishment charges at 6 per cent of the revenue or such other rate as may be fixed from time to time.

10. Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue. In cases where the proprietor of an alienated village is not entitled to Excise revenue from toddy, he will be at liberty to lease his trees to the licensees of shops for the manufacture of toddy for such tree-rent as may be settled between himself and the licensees of shops.

11. Provided, however, that if his trees have been attached or assigned to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees in such groves will be leased by Government as usual, to the licensees of such shops, for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

12. Procedure for determining rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue.

The following procedure is prescribed for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for determining the rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue from toddy:-

(1) When the investigation of a claim to Toddy revenue is taken up, the first point to be determined is, whether such claim is for Excise revenue only, or for tree-rent only, or for both.

(2) If the claim is for tree-rent only, a decision should be recorded according to the claimant's own admission that he is entitled only to tree-rent on account of the trees tapped in his village, but the local cess thereon should be made payable to Government.

(3) If, on the other hand, the claim is for Excise revenue only, or for both Excise revenue and tree-rent, the Inam Settlement and the Title-Deed should be the starting point. Where it is conclusively clear from the Inam Settlement Register that the whole Excise revenue, viz. "Abkari" or "Panchbab", or only Toddy Excise has

(ii) If the Inamdar concerned has no shop, but his village is populated, Government have to pay a share of the Excise revenue (Shop rent and tree tax inclusive).

52 villages (Loss)

(iii) If the Inamdar concerned has no shop and no population, Government have to pay him nothing.

Some out of 5 villages (gain)

(c) If the Inamdar's trees are tapped for another Inamdar's shop, the latter profits to the extent of the tree tax and Government gets nothing.

(i) If the former has a shop, Government has not got to reimburse him for the loss. There is no such case on record as it is against his interest to allow his trees to be tapped for another's shop instead of for his own.

No village. (No loss)

(ii) If the former has no shop but his village is populated, Government have to pay him a share of the Excise revenue of the Taluk, though not a pie of revenue has accrued to them from that village.

Exact number not known. Some out of 52 villages. (Dead loss)

15. Pendency of claim before a Revenue Court is no interruption within the meaning of this rule.

16. Where it is clear that the Inam Settlement has not conceded the right to Excise revenue from toddy, the claimant should be awarded tree-rent only. But where it has been conclusively established that the claimant is entitled to Excise revenue from toddy, the finding should be duly recorded and the award made accordingly.

17. Government reserve right to make addition to 6 per cent for Establishment charges. - The Government reserve to themselves the right of making such reasonable addition to the aforesaid 6 per cent for establishment charges as from time to time they may consider necessary.

18. Deputy Commissioners at liberty not to sell, or license shops in alienated villages. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be at liberty, under the provisions of Excise Laws, not to sell or license the shops in alienated villages, on the ground of there being too many shops, or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages being awarded reasonable amount of compensation, which will be fixed for the

present at 20 times the average annual amount actually paid in respect of such shops during the preceding three years.

19. Alienees wish to compound with Government for lump sum payments.

Wherever the proprietors of alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy are willing to compound with Government for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from Excise revenue from toddy upon the average for the ten years i.e. of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1896, the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

20. Revenue of alienated villages fluctuates as Government Revenue.

The revenue of alienated villages must necessarily be a fluctuating item in the same way as Government revenue. But when once the claim is decided on its merits, the payment to be made to the claimant in each succeeding year would, under existing conditions, be a matter of mere routine.

21. Cases not coming under above rules.

Cases, if any, not coming within the purview of the foregoing rules, should form the subject of a special communication.

22. Settlement of claims not to be delayed. The settlement of the claims of the proprietors of alienated villages to toddy revenue has long been delayed. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will fix a reasonable time within which all such claims should be preferred and give due publicity to the same by a notice in the official Gazette. They should afterwards lose no time either by themselves or by Assistant Commissioners under their directions, in enquiring into all such claims and forwarding their reports to the Excise Commissioner in such form as would admit of his passing them on with his own opinion for the final orders of Government, without directing a further investigation or calling for additional information.

23. How enquiry should be conducted. The record of the enquiry in each case, which, as far as possible, should be conducted in the manner laid down in Sections 201 and 202 of the Land Revenue Code, should accompany the report referred to in para 22 above, together with a calendar in the Form A hereto appended.

Aft. A.

19-9-916

15/11/16

Calendar of a cheque to todd revenue enquiries into by

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of hold, Samuel or nagani	Name of Jana vani, Lor, or Kayampatta village.	Name of inamdar, jodhdar, or kanamprattar &c.	Documents else relied on	Whether, excavations	Finding	Amount awarded, if any	Grounds of decision.

Deputy Commissioner.

15/11

District.

Sri...

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. Fl. 3697-706—S. R. 94-14-3, dated 30th December 1916.

Excise Revenue from Toddy.

Approves of the revised rules relating to the inamdars' claims to—.

W D 1760—GPB—27-1-17—250

No. Fl. 3697-706—S. R. 94-14-3, dated 30th December 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Notification No. Fl. 4182—S. R. 94-14-1, dated 28th February 1916, regarding the revision of the rules relating to the claim of inamdars to the excise revenue from toddy accruing in their villages.

Order No. Fl. 3697-706—S. R. 94-14-3, dated 30th December 1916.

The rules of 1901, relating to the refund of excise revenue from toddy to inamdars entitled to the same having been found to be defective in some respects, their revision has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In Notification No. Fl. 4182—S. R. 94-14-1, dated 28th February 1916, a set of modified rules was published and objections and criticisms were invited thereon.

2. The Government have carefully considered the whole question with reference to the representations made by inamdars as well as those during the last session of the Representative Assembly and are now pleased to direct that the modified rule published as Rule 9 (1) and the modification made in Rule 24 be hereby confirmed. The other changes proposed will not be made. The former will read as follows :—

The proprietor of an alienated village, who is entitled to excise revenue from toddy, shall get only the revenue actually accruing in his village, whether in the shape of rent for the shop or shops situated therein, or the tree tax on the trees tapped in his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped) or both, minus the local cess thereon and establishment charges at 6 per cent of the revenue or such other rate as may be fixed from time to time.

Rule 24, renumbered as Rule 18 will be as follows :—

When under the provision of excise laws, shops of alienated villages are ordered to be closed permanently on the ground of there being too many shops or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages will be awarded reasonable amount of compensation which will be fixed for the present at 20 times the average annual amount actually paid in respect of such shops during the preceding three years.

3. Government are also pleased to direct that the revised rules shall come into force from 1st July 1917 and all outstanding claims settled under the old rules.

4. The rules as now revised are appended.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. Fl. 3697-706—S. R. 94-14-3, dated 30th December 1916

APPENDIX.

Rules

Section I—Preliminary.

1. *Definition.*—(1) Shop-rent is the amount of license fee for the right of vending toddy in an authorised shop, the amount being determined by the result of the auction sale of the shop.

(2) Grove rent is the amount realized by selling by public auction or by otherwise leasing the right of drawing toddy from the trees in a grove.

(3) Tree-tax is the fee charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw fermented toddy.

(4) Tree-rent is the price paid to the owner of toddy-yielding trees for allowing the licensees of shops or tapmen to draw toddy from them

(5) Village includes all lands belonging to any village, except excluded inam lands, which are settled by the Inam Department in favour of artisans, temples, etc., and for which separate title deed or deeds are issued.

Section II—The Farming System.

2. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Under the farming system which was in force for five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97, the proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to excise revenue from toddy shall get the whole of the rent of the "Shop Farm" or "Grove Farm" or of both, realized in his village, minus the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 6 per cent, and local cess payable to Government.

3. If his shop has obtained supplies of toddy from any Government grove or from the grove of any other alienated village, not separately sold as an independent "Grove Farm" a deduction should also be made from the above amount at the rate of four annas for each tree tapped for his shop. If the tapped trees belong to a Government grove, the amount thus deducted shall be credited to Government; or if they belong to another alienated village, it shall be paid to the proprietor of such village, the local cess thereon being credited to Government.

4. *Payments to those not entitled to excise revenue.*—The proprietor of an alienated village not entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, shall get only tree-rent on account of the "Grove Farm" sold in his village. As the Grove Farm includes both the farm rent on account of the right of drawing or removing toddy from the trees, and the tree-rent on account of the ownership of trees leased to be tapped, the toddy rent being payable to Government and tree-rent to the proprietor of the village, 4/5ths of the rent of the "Grove Farm" shall be credited to Government on account of the farm rent or duty on toddy and 1/5th only shall be paid to the proprietor on account of tree-rent

Section III—The Preliminary Tree-Tax System.

5. *Payments to those entitled to excise revenue.*—Under the preliminary tree-tax system which was in force in the year 1897-98, the "Grove Farms" in alienated villages were, as a rule, not sold or leased by Government, the proprietors thereof being left to lease them to toddy vend farmers or shop-keepers at such rates of tree-rent as might be privately settled by themselves, so that the whole of the amount levied by Government for the trees tapped in alienated villages was credited under tree-tax, the tree-rent being recovered by the proprietors themselves. In such cases the proprietors, entitled to excise revenue from toddy, shall get the refund of the whole amount of tree-tax, as well as the shop-rent, if any, minus the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 6 per cent and local cess payable to Government.

6. If the shop has drawn supplies of toddy from a Government grove or from the grove in another alienated village, the adjustment shall be made in the manner laid down in Rule 3 above.

7. But in the case of certain alienated villages the groves whereof were attached to particular toddy farms in the year 1896-97, the proprietors not having been allowed to lease their trees privately for the year 1897-98, they will get for the year 1897-98, the same amount as is payable to them for the year 1896-97.

8. *Payments to those not entitled to excise revenue.*—In cases where the proprietors were not allowed to lease their trees privately, the arrangements which existed in the year 1896-97, having been ordered to continue for the year 1897-98, the proprietors shall get the refund of tree-rent calculated at four annas for each tree tapped in their villages minus local cess thereon payable to Government.

Section IV—The Tree-Tax System (from 1898-99.)

9. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—The proprietor of an alienated village, who is entitled to excise revenue from toddy, shall get only the revenue actually accruing in his village, whether in the shape of rent for the shop or shops situated therein, or the tree-tax on the trees tapped in his village (irrespective of the location of the shop for which they are tapped) or both, minus the local cess thereon and establishment charges at 6 per cent of the revenue or such other rate as may be fixed from time to time.

10. *Payments to those not entitled to excise revenue.*—In cases where the proprietor of an alienated village is not entitled to excise revenue from toddy, he will be at liberty to lease his trees to the licensees of shops for the manufacture of toddy, for such tree-rent as may be settled between himself and the licensees of shops.

11. Provided, however, that if his trees have been attached or assigned to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees in such groves will be leased by Government as usual, to the licensees of such shops, for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

12. *Procedure for determining rights of alienated villages to excise revenue.*—The following procedure is prescribed for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for determining the rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue from toddy :—

(1) When the investigation of a claim to toddy revenue is taken up, the first point to be determined is, whether such claim is for excise revenue only, or for tree-rent only, or for both.

(2) If the claim is for tree-rent only, a decision should be recorded according to the claimant's own admission that he is entitled only to tree-rent on account of the trees tapped in his village, but the local cess thereon should be made payable to Government.

(3) If, on the other hand, the claim is for excise revenue only, or for both Excise revenue and tree-rent, the Inam Settlement and the Title-deed should be the starting point. Where it is conclusively clear from the Inam Settlement Register that the whole excise revenue, *viz.*, "Abkari" or "Panchbab," or only toddy excise has been conceded, the Inam Settlement should be adhered to. But when it is not so in consequence of ambiguous or doubtful words, such as "Eechal Pyru" instead of "Shendi" being used, the original sannad of the village and the beriz account of the year, in which the village was alienated, should be consulted to ascertain whether the excise on toddy was included in the assets of the total beriz which was alienated, and the finding should be duly recorded. The claim should only be admitted to the extent alienated, as established in each individual case.

13. If in any case, there has been no enjoyment of excise revenue from toddy within the twelve years preceding the year 1892-93, the circumstances connected therewith should be reported with the Excise Commissioner's opinion for the orders of Government.

14. Also, if there are any special cases, in which, notwithstanding the absence of sannads or recognition by the Inam Department, there has been an uninterrupted enjoyment for a period of not less than fifty years preceding the year 1892-93, the same should be specially reported, with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for the orders of Government.

15. Pendency of claim before a Revenue Court is no interruption within the meaning of this rule.

16. Where it is clear that the Inam Settlement has not conceded the right to Excise revenue from toddy, the claimant should be awarded tree-rent only. But where it has been conclusively established that the claimant is entitled to excise revenue from toddy, the finding should be duly recorded and the award made accordingly.

17. *Government reserve right to make addition to 6 per cent for establishment charges.*—The Government reserve to themselves the right of making such reasonable addition to the aforesaid 6 per cent for establishment charges as from time to time they may consider necessary.

18. When under the provision of excise laws, shops of alienated villages are ordered to be closed permanently on the ground of there being too many shops or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages will be awarded reasonable amount of compensation which will be fixed for the present at 20 times the average annual amount actually paid in respect of such shops during the preceding three years.

19. *Alienees wish to compound with Government for lump sum payment.*—Wherever the proprietors of alienated villages entitled to excise revenue from toddy are willing to compound with Government for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from excise revenue from toddy upon the average for the ten years, *i.e.*, of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1896, the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

20. *Revenue of alienated villages fluctuates as Government Revenue.*—The revenue of alienated villages must necessarily be a fluctuating item in the same way as Government revenue. But when once the claim is decided on its merits, the payment to be made to the claimant in each succeeding year would, under existing conditions, be a matter of mere routine.

21. *Cases not coming under above rules.*—Cases, if any, not coming within the purview of the foregoing rules, should form the subject of a special communication.

22. *Settlement of claims not to be delayed.*—The settlement of the claims of the proprietors of alienated villages to toddy revenue has long been delayed. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will fix a reasonable time within which all such claims should be preferred and give due publicity to the same by a notice in the official Gazette. They should afterwards lose no time either by themselves or by Assistant Commissioners under their directions, in enquiring into all such claims and forwarding their reports to the Excise Commissioner in such form as would admit of his passing them on with his own opinion for the final orders of Government, without directing a further investigation or calling for additional information.

23. *How enquiry should be conducted.*—The record of the enquiry in each case, which, as far as possible, should be conducted in the manner laid down in Sections 201 and 202 of the Land Revenue Code, should accompany the report referred to in Rule 22 above, together with a calendar in the Form A hereto appended.

No. Fl. 3722/S.R.94-14-4

Dated 30th December 1916.

To

The Excise Comr.

Sir,

With reference to your letters Nos. 9664 dated 4th May 1908 and 4824 dated 2nd December 1909 proposing certain alterations in the rules of 1901 relating to the refund of Excise revenue to inamdars and seeking orders on certain doubtful points in rule 13 and in continuation of paragraph 3 of G.O. No. Fl.3697-706/S.R.94-14-3 dated 30-12-16: I am directed to note below the orders of Govt. on the several points referred to by you:-

(a) Points referred to in letter No.4824 dated 2-12-09.

(i) For getting revenue under rule 13 an inamdar should not only have toddy-yielding trees in his village but should also have actually received payments from Govt. contractors during the farming period.

(ii) For making calculations under rule 13 the population and Excise revenue from toddy of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields may be omitted.

(iii) For applying rule 13\ the actual collection for the year in the locality concerned according to the accounts in the Treasury should be adopted as far as possible.

(iv) In the case of payment, under rule 13, a deduction of six per cent should be made for cost of establishment as in other cases.

GS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS in other cases.

THE MAHARAJA'S (CASH) RESERVE. Six per cent should be made t

(iv) In the case of payment under rule iv,

ossible.

Treasury should be adopted in the respe

ormal wording to the accounts in the Tre

ection for the year in the locality con-

(iii) For applying rule iv, the normal pro-

olds may be omitted.

(b) Points raised in the correspondence ending with letter No. 9664 dated 4th May 1908:-

(i) It is advisable to eliminate rule 3 as, though inoperative in some cases as stated by you, it embodies an important principle which it is necessary to keep in view, but which in the absence of the rule might be lost sight of.

(ii) Rule 3 being retained, the amendment of rule 6 as proposed is unnecessary.

(iii) No recovery need be made on account of tree rent in respect of Government trees tapped for inam shops for the years 1898-99 to 1900-01 as in many instances the amounts due to the inamdars for this period have been already paid without any deduction on this account, and it is inexpedient to affect recoveries in only a few cases or from persons to whom payments have been already made.

B.J.C.

(5) Petron stated in the conference

[illegible] Petron i.e. [illegible]

[illegible]

(4) It is advisable to [illegible] pr
though impracticable it does cause it
ves. It precludes or [illegible] petit
ably it is necessary to [illegible] plan
tion in the absence of [illegible] mich
ject of.

(12 Auto [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] be brought to [illegible]

(11) It [illegible] may be [illegible] on rec
[illegible] and in [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible]
It [illegible] as it [illegible] may [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
ported [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
documentation on this [illegible] and it is
exposition to affect recognition in [illegible]
for cases or from persons to whom pa
have been already made.

2. In this connection I am directed to invite your attention to the revision in rule 25 proposed in Notification No.Fl.4182/S.R.94-14-1 dated the 28th February 1916 and to request you to be so good as to state what amount will have to be paid by Government, if they decide to extinguish by purchase the right to shop rent as proposed therein

I have etc.

15/11/916

Offg: Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

TMM

R. REV. DEPT.
14 MAY 1917

S.R. 94-14-5 D-2784

A.C-M. 565-16
Excise

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated 8th May *1917.*

12-5-17

FROM

P. RAGHAVINDRA RAO, ESQ., B.A. B.L.,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore

To

B. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. *Secretary to the Government of*
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

In compliance with para 2 of your letter, No.Fl.3722/S.R. 94-14-4 dated 30th December 1917, I have the honor to state that R. 4,69,973-5-4 will be the approximate amount that will have to be paid by Government, if they decide, to extinguish by purchase, the right to shoprent of all inamdars who have been so far declared as "privileged". A statement showing the 'villagewar' details of the sums making up the above amount is herewith submitted for reference.

I have the honor to be,
sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. Raghavindra Rao
10. 5. 17
Excise Commissioner.

SRR-1

W. D. 0107—GPB—750—23-9-15

191

FROM

P. RAGHAVINDRA RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

To

Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Dated 8th May 1917

Despatched 12-5-17

Received

General No. A.C. No. 565-16

Enclosure No. one

SUBJECT.

Statement Showing the amount That may have to be paid to the prin
wish to extinguish by purchase The right of Such Inamdars to Shop-rent a
(Prepared in Compliance with para 2 of Revenue

Serial No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Inam Village	Shop-rent for 1912-13	Shop-rent for 1913-14	Sho
	Bangalore District				
1	Kankanhalli	Kaggalipura	624	624	
	Magadi	Hebbalalu	144	204	
	Kolar District				
2	Goribidnur	Mallenhalli	228	288	
	Tumkur District				
3	Tumkur	Vaddarahalli	144	144	
4	—Do—	Surekunte	360	732	
5	Sira	Chikasibi			
6	—Do—	Gollahalli	36	30	
7	—Do—	Borasandra	210	120	
8	Tipturu	Sarthavalli	312	240	
9	Maddagiri	Huddanerlakere	252	444	
10	—Do—	Garani	498	840	
11	Pavagada	Tajurayanahalli	624	480	
12	—Do—	Venkatapura	960	1,200	